

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1916

No. 35

Stock Taking

Watch This Ad
Next Week

J. V. Berscht

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON
the manager, presents the following
thrilling and interesting plays for
your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"
(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"
(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.
Nothing but the best moving pictures
are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

Matinee Every Saturday
at 3 o'clock. Especially for the country
people who cannot come at night. Send
your children and we will look after
them.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

**Give Your Wife
an Interest**

in the family's financial progress
by opening a Joint Account in
the Union Bank of Canada, in
her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient
arrangement, for then either can
attend to the banking when in
town, making deposits or with-
drawing money. In case of
death, the balance automatically
goes to the survivor.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.**

Women's Institute Meeting

A meeting of the Woman's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. McIntyre on Thursday, January 13th with the President in the chair. The attendance was not as good as usual, no doubt it was on account of the cold weather. Those who attended had a very nice time. The subject for the meeting was: "Work for the coming year." Several things were discussed but nothing definite was planned, except a way to raise money for flowers. Mrs. Anderson read a poem entitled "Mrs. Brown's Change and Rest" by Mrs. Nellie McClung. It certainly was very good. The executive committee will meet at the home of Mrs. Chambers on the 20th to plan a programme for the year. The meeting was then adjourned and after thanking Mrs. McIntyre for the pleasure of meeting in her home a lunch was passed which we also enjoyed.

To Pioneer Readers

While the response to our notices regarding over due subscriptions has been good, for which we wish to express our appreciation, there are still a large number unpaid and we would like to again impress upon our readers our hope that they will assist us in the collection of these small amounts by calling at our office or mailing same. We are giving a neat souvenir with every paid up subscription and those who have not received one but who have paid up are entitled to one and will receive same if they call at this office.

Council Decide to Sell Lots

The Council met in the Council chamber on Monday night, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Reed, Herber, Good, Wrigglesworth, Solicitor Austin, and Secretary Brusso present. Councillors Sinclair and Durrer absent.

A few small bills in the hands of the Sec.-Treas. and OK'd were ordered paid.

The Council decided on motion that the necessary proceedings be taken at once to register the lots held for back taxes under the Tax Enforcement proceedings taken last year in the name of the town, and application made to the Minister of Municipalities for permission to sell same. (The former owners of these lots have still a chance to redeem them before these proceedings are completed.)

A motion giving the Mayor and Sec.-Treas. the necessary borrowing powers for the current year was also passed.

Complaint had been made that proper precautions had not been taken in placing heaters too close to partitions, thereby causing a danger of fire in certain places.

It was decided on motion that the following amendment to the fire bylaw should be made:

"No person shall place, or continue to use, if placed, in any building owned or occupied by him within the Town, any heating stove without having a space of at least eighteen inches between such heating stove and any woodwork, and such woodwork shall be protected by tin plate or asbestos extending vertically the whole length of the stove proper, and not less in width than the diameter of the stove, and there shall be an air space of at least one inch between the tin plate or asbestos and the woodwork."

The bylaw committee were instructed to act with the Solicitor in drawing up an amendment to the license bylaw covering licenses on butcher shops, auto liveries and livery and feed barns. These have come under the business tax before but on account of so many changes taking place before the tax become due it was thought advisable to place them under license which becomes due and payable at the first of the year.

Councillor Good brought in a notice of motion for the next meeting to increase the insurance on the power house.

The Council then adjourned.

An Untrue Report

An unofficial report was sent out from Ottawa on Saturday to the effect that 500 men of the 31st Batt., in which there are so many men from this district, had been killed and wounded on Friday last. This report was entirely untrue and was denied by the military authorities on Monday. The 31st are still in the trenches but so far none of the local men have suffered yet.

To The Boy Scouts

The local Scoutmaster, Mr. G. B. Sexsmith, has received a letter from the Dominion Secretary of the organization at Ottawa in which the Governor-General the Chief Scout, sends the following message:

"Thank you Boy Scouts each and all for all that you have done and are doing. The inspiration of your youthful example means far more to many of us seniors than you yourselves know."

The letter also contains a short report of what some of the Scouts in other parts of the Dominion are doing, such as at Quebec where they go at any time of the night or day down to the docks when the wounded soldiers arrive to assist the crippled and do everything possible to help them.

A suggestion is also made, and is also being carried out in other parts, that the Scouts could gather up magazines, make scrap books of things interesting to the soldiers, and gather up reading matter that would not only be interesting to the sick and wounded but also to the others as well. The letter states that the local branches of the Red Cross Society will give free transportation to such matter providing the same is marked and packed in separate cases.

It is also suggested that letters of cheer and encouragement by the Scouts should be sent to sick and wounded soldiers from each locality and so help to brighten and cheer the lads who have or are to suffer for the blood bought treasures of liberty and justice for which they are now contending.

The letter concludes on behalf of the Chief Scout and Canadian General Council with congratulations to all ranks for their work during 1915 and a hope for even better things for this year.

Belgian Relief

Donations for Belgian Relief are still being received, in fact money donations are earnestly requested as these poor people are absolutely starving in some parts because the enemy have taken everything they had. The cost of feeding these millions is tremendous, and all should do their bit by making a donation whether large or small. The money subscribed is guaranteed to reach the right people. Remember \$2.50 will keep a Belgian family of six persons for a month. All donations should be made to Mrs. H. E. Osmond.

The sum of \$2 was sent to Boy Scout headquarters at Calgary by the Sec.-Treas. of the local organization on Monday as their donation to help buy another ambulance to replace the one bought by the Boy Scouts of Canada before but which had become worn out.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$358.20
Miss Eva Sexsmith.....	10.00
H. McClean Collections....	70.50
Abe Snyder-Per J. E. Stauffer	10.00
Jacob Neufeldt.....	25.00
Jacob U. Neufeldt.....	3.00
Ab. U. Neufeldt.....	2.00
John U. Neufeldt.....	1.00
Dan Fretz.....	1.50
	\$479.85

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$513.85

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$148.60
Rev D. H. Marshall.....	5.00
	\$153.60

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Spring Wheat, "Prelude," earliest of all spring wheat. W. M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone R. 1008.

FOUND—A bundle of clothes on blind line west of town. Owner can have same by applying at Pioneer office and paying for this advertisement. 12p

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shorthorn Bull. A No. 1 animal at a reasonable price. S. J. Miller. 12p

MAN WANTED—One who can milk and do general farm work. Good wages to right party. Apply H. E. Dupelet, Nohren ranch, Didsbury. 12p

FOR SALE—Two past due sale notes taken by Norman Paton. Amount due November 12th, 1915, with interest \$400.82. Will take \$50 and turn over notes. N. Welker. 12p

10 CLEAR TITLE LOTS in Calgary, on water, sewer, st. car line, and clear title 1-4 section 6 miles from Calgary, to exchange for improved 1-2 section. W. O. Sherwood, Didsbury, phone R1610. 10p

M. MECKLENBURG, Optician, will be at the Carstairs hotel, Carstairs, on Monday, February 7th; Rosebud hotel, Didsbury, Tuesday, February 8th and at the Victoria hotel, Olds, Wednesday, February 9th.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern House, Regal Terrace, Calgary, for improved or improved clear title farm land. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmonton can be subdivided into lots if necessary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will exchange for clear title farm of equal value. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds. For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms. Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer, wishes to announce he can advance 80% on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands.

U.F.A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district U.F.A. and others interested are requested to meet at the office of P. R. Reed every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All those interested in grain or coal please attend. Send your wants for tannin, posts and coal, etc., to the Secretary. Wm. Ruff, Chairman. W. Dagesrode, Sec.-Treas.

W. S. Durrer

**Undertaker and
Embalmer**

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Davidson, returned on Sunday from Nova Scotia where they have been visiting friends for some weeks. Mr. Davidson has again taken up his duties as manager of the Royal Bank.



Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal
Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands



HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Just What You'd Like

to Receive is What
You Ought to Give

Ask
to see
the Safety,
Self-Filling
and Regular
Types

Every pen desire can be gratified
and every hand fitted. Prices \$2.50
to \$150.00. Be explicit—ask for the
genuine Waterman's Ideal.

Sold at the Best Stores

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited,
107 Notre Dame St., W., Montreal

**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

The Gift
that is
Constantly
Used

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

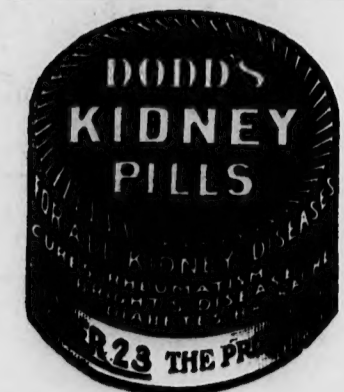
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TRAPPERS
Furs Have Advanced
Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades,
fulfilling our contract. We have
best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc.
No commission. Write today for free price list.
Rogers' Fur Company, Dept. Y, St. Louis, Mo.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by Cutler's Blacking Pills. Low-
priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by
Western shippers because they pre-
vent where other vaselines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-day supply. Blacking Pills \$1.00
50-day supply. Blacking Pills \$4.00
The only infallible, but Cutler's best.
The superiority of Cutler's products is due to over 15
years of specializing in various and diverse ailments.
Consult on Cutler's. It is indispensable, order direct.
THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

A Logical Ending

The total numerical superiority of the male population of the allies over the enemy is overwhelming, points out Mr. Reginald McKenna. That being the case, and even if other resources were only equal, there can be only one ending to the war if all are determined on a fight to a finish.—
Montreal Gazette.



W. N. U. 1085

Farmers' Co-Operative Associations Grow

Now One Hundred and Eighty-nine
Organizations in Saskatchewan

One hundred and eighty-nine co-operative associations of farmers for the purpose of trading, producing, purchasing, and marketing have been registered since the inception of the Co-operative Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in December, 1913. The reports obtained from these organizations go to show that a great increase in the volume of business is to be recorded this year when the final returns are made. As an indication of the increase of activities, comparative figures in one line are given.

In the marketing of livestock during the year 1914 only nine associations took part and marketed about 30 cars. During 1915 up to November, 3,013 associations had reported 100 cars of livestock marketed, with prospects of swelling the total to 125 before December 31.

The Co-operative branch is forwarding this particular phase of the farmers' work, and to that end arrangements have been made whereby an experienced man from the department will be sent to any organization of farmers, whether registered or not, which will make application for help. This expert will assist the farmers to organize their first co-operative shipment of livestock, help the local manager, receive and mark shipments, go to the market and sell, then return and apportion the expense accounts to the shippers and make returns. The services of this man are absolutely free, even his expenses being paid from the offices of the Co-operative branch.

A special bulletin has been prepared on co-operative organization, and any farmer in the province desiring one can obtain it by making application to the director of co-operative organization work at the parliament buildings, Regina.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1915.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Rural School Ideals

The re-directed rural school must come nearer to supplying the needs of the people that it serves.

It must increase the earning of its people so that they may have attractive homes, good roads and better schools. Not only must the rural school aid in these things, but it must help the people in the country to see and appreciate the things about them and make the life in the country more tolerable—cause the farmer not to see his soil as lifeless, inert dirt, but as nature's laboratory in which every cultivation and application of fertilizers results in reactions that are beneficial to him.—Rural Education.


Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Storing Vegetables

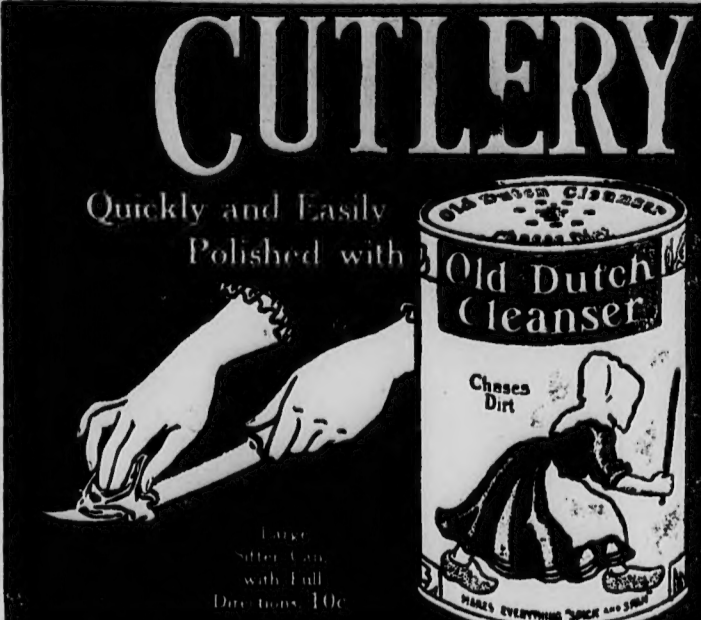
Vegetables must be stored under the conditions that will keep them in the best condition for use. Mr. H. O. Yerner of the North Dakota Experiment Station gives the following pointers: In the first place they should be handled carefully. Bruises form a place for decay germs to enter. The vegetables store best if a little immature. Cabbage, celery and root crops keep best at low temperature, with a fairly moist atmosphere and good ventilation. Onions keep best just above freezing in a dry atmosphere. Squashes and pumpkins need a dry atmosphere at about 50 degrees. Celery when dug is really transplanted, as it has to be kept growing when in storage. Dig it with a good deal of soil on the roots and plant closely in sand or loose, damp soil in a cool cellar or pit. The root crops keep best when buried in sand or soil in a cool place. The vegetables, excepting celery, will keep better if well dried in the sun before being stored.

"I'm afraid, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, rather severely, "that I will never meet you in heaven."

"Why? What you been doing?"



Strength Past Fifty Years
can be maintained by
adapting the right nourishment, and Nature's own oil—
food in Scott's Emulsion
has strengthened thousands of men
and women to continue their work
and usefulness for many years.
Scott's Emulsion is a food, a medicine and a tonic to keep the blood rich, avoid rheumatism and thwart nervous conditions. It is free from injurious acids or any harmful drugs. The best physicians prescribe it. 14-30



CUTLERY
Quickly and Easily
Polished with
Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases
Dirt
MAKES EVERYTHING SHINE AND SHARP

Demand For Sheep Taxes the Supply

Farmers Showing New Interest in
Industry as Wool Prices Are up

The sheep industry in Saskatchewan this year has taken such an abnormal course that officials of the department of agriculture have been taxed to get the supply for buyers and farmers, says the Saskatoon Star.

P. M. Bredt, acting livestock commissioner, has been a very busy man during the last month trying to locate a sufficient number of sheep for the people of the province who have flooded his office with requests. He has been able to secure about 1,200 animals since the sale in Regina on Oct. 27, when 1,500 were sold. There are hundreds yet to be found and the result is that sheep owners on Western ranges have raised the price, which now ranges at \$8 per head for range ewes.

The development of the sheep industry in Saskatchewan during the last three years has been phenomenal and farmers are asking for the animals in large numbers. The good prices being paid for wool during the last two years have been partly responsible for the great impetus in the sheep industry and judging for the future sheep men of the province are very optimistic, according to reports from the department of agriculture.

Mixed farming, according to these farmers, has come to be looked upon as a necessity instead of a hobby in the province and the ranges are fast disappearing.

One of the most important branches of mixed farming is sheep raising, which is receiving great attention.

Miller's Worm Powders will purge the stomach and intestines of worms so effectively and so easily and painlessly that the most delicate stomach will not feel any inconvenience from their action. They recommend themselves to mothers as a preparation that will restore strength and vigor to their children and protect them from the debilitating effects which result from the depredations of worms.

Ridge up the Land

How the winter's frosts can mellow up the soil! Old, hard clay fields, if plowed up late in the fall, left in ridges just as a field of turnips or of corn, will be frozen through, and the roots and all vegetable humus will be frozen. Alternate freezing and thawing will break down their fibrous integuments, and with the final thawing out of spring the warm sun can penetrate in turn. Decomposition will set free the elements in the vegetable matter. It will combine with the elements of the soil. Chemical activity will increase and the stores of plant food in both the soil and the vegetable matter will be set free. How the young plants will feed upon it and grow!

It pays to ridge up the land in the late fall. Especially after a wet season such as the one just past, its benefits to heavy land will be big. Old sods will work down in the spring-time into nice, mellow seed beds, and the harmful inhabitants will have been exposed to the cold and frost and will be dead; it will pay well in many ways to ridge up the fields before the close of winter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"India continues generously to support the war funds. The movement in Lahore for northern India to supply seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of Punjab, at a cost of \$175,000, is progressing. The latest gifts include munition workshops, the loan of mechanics for Ambulance Corps motors, besides various other donations. The native rulers of India have made generous concessions to their subjects who are on active service by exempting them from taxes and granting them other concessions."

Jackie's aunt, on a visit, had admonished him over some trick he had just played upon her.
"Never mind, Jack," remarked his sister, "I don't think she'll stay much longer; she didn't bring any luggage with her."
Jackie was dubious, however.
"I don't know that much," he replied. "Look how that baby is staying on, and he didn't bring any with him."

Course in Road Building

State of Illinois Furthering the Cause
of Improved Highways

In view of the fact that one of the serious problems to be faced in the rural districts in the west is that of building roads, it is of interest to note what other places are doing to solve this problem. The following article is taken from a recent issue of the Press Bulletin of the University of Illinois:

"No fees, no examinations and no other prerequisites are demanded for the short, popular course in highway engineering. All citizens are interested in this work, but the talks and instructions are intended to be of particular value to the men who are building the country roads and also to the engineers in city employment. "Civil engineers of the University of Illinois, in co-operation with the state highway department, will hold the third annual short course highway engineering at Urbana on Jan. 10th to 22nd, 1916.

The programme, which is now in course of preparation, will include lectures well known in this field. The subjects treated will cover, not only constructive features, but also social and financial problems of road and bridge building. In conjunction with the lectures, an opportunity will be given to those who desire to carry on a definite and systematic study of the subjects."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

No Escape For Germany

The neutral nations that succeeded so well in restraining their impatience and holding their peace while Belgium was being devastated will need to hold their peace still a little longer while the war proceeds such lengths as will place Belgium securely on her feet again.

The neutral powers which had nothing to say while Germany was winning battles in all directions are now being influenced in a hundred secret ways, to intervene with proposals for peace on such terms as will permit Germany to retain a good deal of her plunder, but more particularly to escape the retribution for her crimes which now menaces her in whichever direction she looks. There is to be no such escape for Germany.—
Toronto Star.

Only the uniformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Egg Famine Feared

There is a possibility of an egg famine in Canada this winter. There has been a big demand for Canadian eggs from Great Britain and this is likely to cause a shortage which only can be made up by imports from the United States.

"Be careful, sir—be v-e-r-y careful—and remember that you are on oath!" ominously said the pinfeathered young attorney, whose brow bulged like the back of a snapping turtle, addressing a witness. "Now tell us, sir, was every pane of glass in the west window broken when you passed the house?"

"They were on the outside," was the cautious reply. "I didn't enter the house to see whether they were also broken on the inside."

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of
Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
will put you right
in a few days.

They do
their duty.
Cure
Constipation,
Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

A BIG TASK FOR CANADA TO FACE AS SOON AS THE WAR IS ENDED

A READJUSTMENT TO MEET THE NEW CONDITIONS

The Great Problem of Restoring to Useful Occupations a Very Considerable Proportion of Canada's Male Population Which will be out of Employment After the War

The war may not be over till the fall of 1918, but the result is no longer in doubt. In less than a year Canada will have to readjust her productive machinery so that employment may be found not only for a quarter-million of returning soldiers withdrawn from industry at various times since August, 1914, but for considerably over a hundred thousand men engaged at present in the production of shells, rifles, uniforms, accoutrements, and general military supplies.

This vast host to be restored to the occupations of peace represents more than one in four of all males in Canada between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. The census of 1911 showed that the Dominion then had a very great preponderance of men, especially between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine, indicating that immigration had consisted largely of men in the prime of life. There were 385,855 men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and only 320,435 women. The disparity of the sexes was even greater between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine, the men numbering 370,494 and the women 287,684. This marked excess of men over women of corresponding age continues until the period fifty to fifty-five years is reached, in which the men total 152,718 and the women 132,766.

These figures conclusively prove that tens of thousands of the returning soldiers must be absolutely foot loose, with no family ties drawing them back to the places whence they came, and no home circle to re-absorb them. That fact makes Canada's task much more complex, for it may involve a great congestion of labor at a few points instead of the spreading of the army of the returning soldiers over the entire Dominion. The need of the moment is complete co-ordination between the various governmental organizations of the country—national, provincial and civic—so that the men will be effectively aided in finding places where they can add to the productivity of the Dominion. For the maimed and the broken down in

health there will doubtless be preference in the filling of posts in the public service, but they will form a relatively small proportion of the total. The great mass of Canada's soldiers and shell makers must become cultivators of the soil, miners, mechanics and unskilled industrial workers. The railway and the town building booms are over, and tens of thousands of railway laborers and of men formerly engaged in the building trades will have to change their occupations.

To accomplish this without serious hardship it will be necessary to set Canadian scientists to work searching out new processes upon which successful manufacturing enterprises may be built up, and to organize the back-to-the-land movement in a way not heretofore attempted. Millions have been spent in the past upon bringing in settlers who, when they took possession of their homesteads, were left to shift for themselves, although wise counsel and financial help were then more needed than ever before. If Canada is to utilize her magnificent grain and pasture lands as the chief source of her future prosperity some of the cure bestowed upon and the favors accorded to the manufacturing industries of the cities must be directed to the agriculturist. The government cannot by legislation enhance the prices obtained by grain growers for their export surplus, because prices for such products are set in the world's open markets, but it can arrange that the farmer shall be provided with cheap capital through land credit banks such as most progressive nations already have, and it can lessen the cost of transportation, as well as teach the newcomer what to do and what to leave undone in the cultivation of his land.

The great problem of restoring to useful productive occupations a very considerable proportion of Canada's adult male population will be upon us before many months. What are those in authority doing to face and solve it?—Toronto Globe.

The Farmer's Lot

Usually the Success Attained on the Farm Compares Very Favorably With That of the City Dweller

In conversation recently with a well-to-do farmer he complained to us mildly regarding his lot. "My wife and I," he said, "have been thinking of selling our farm and going to some section where land is cheaper and buy a farm or quit farming as we find that we must work hard early and late to make interest on our investment and a reasonable profit or labor income."

We said to him, "You came to your present farm with very little capital, didn't you?"

"Yes," he replied, "we had but little when we began farming and we now own our place and a good herd of cattle. We live well and can afford about all the things we desire. But our work is confining. We must be on hand every day in the year and good help is often hard to get."

"Did you ever stop to consider," we queried, "that any man who is successful and accumulates something for a rainy day or old age must apply himself closely to his work. The man in the office, store, or shop may not be confined to his job as many hours a day as the farmer, but when you consider the things he must do around his home and in various other ways, the successful man in the city works as many hours per day as the successful farmer. If you will look about you and note the income of those you know in the city, how many of them have done as well as you have? How many of them own their own homes and have them paid for? How many of them hold jobs or do work that you would prefer to yours?"

"Well," he said, "I hadn't thought of it in that light or angle before."

He could think of a few who, perhaps, were doing better, but the many were not as fortunate as this farmer. We have often thought if every farmer could fully understand the struggle of the city folk and know their life as they know it, their work as they find it, that the farmer would be more contented and satisfied with his lot. The grass looks greener and more inviting on the other side of the fence and the other fellow's lot is likely to appear easier and more satisfying than ours. The trouble is, we do not know the other fellow's job, his struggles, and disappointments.

We should remember that happiness cannot be created by money or position, nor can it be found by looking for it. If you think it can, look about and see if people of wealth and good positions are all happy and if those who have sought happiness through a life of ease have found it. True happiness comes only through doing useful work, rendering a useful service, and by the possession of useful knowledge. The farmer who does not understand and appreciate the wonders of nature or take any interest in his farm work, except the dollars which he can gather, will find little happiness. His lot is drudgery. But the farmer of knowledge and understanding gets enjoyment out of making plants grow; out of seeing animals develop; out of the birds of the field; out of the rising sun to its restful glow of evening; and out of the stars as they come forth in their nightly sparkle. The lot of such a farmer is happiness.

Inspected the Regiment

The commanding officer of a certain regiment was much troubled about the persistent untidiness of one of his men. Reprimand and punishment had proved to be of no avail.

A brilliant idea struck the colonel. Why not march the man up and down the whole line of the regiment and shame him into decency?

It was done. The untidy warrior, who hailed from the Emerald Isle, was ordered to exhibit himself and march up and down the entire regiment, and the men were told to have a good look at him.

After the ordeal was over the unabashed son of Erin halted, saluted the colonel, and said in the hearing of the whole corps:

"Dirtiest regiment I ever inspected, sir."

Expresses Sympathy with Cause

Sympathy for the allies was expressed in a declaration of the new Portuguese cabinet. The ministry declared it would abstain from all party politics, and adhere strictly to a national policy, adding:

"The government will make strong efforts to execute the laws passed by parliament upon the subject of the attitude of Portugal in the present war, safeguarding thus the dignity and interests of the nation, lending co-operation to right and justice defended by England and her allies, whom the Portuguese people assured of their full moral sympathy at the beginning of the war and several times since then."

Japan and the War

But the great part Japan has played in the Far East in the present war is not yet realized. Her power has been exercised against Germany in many ways, and the chances are that with a Japanese-Russian alliance the Germany of post-bellum time will never again secure a foothold in the Far East.—Ottawa Citizen.

Arrivals of Canadian invalids from the hospitals of England and France are expected to number 150 per week for the next three months. This means that within that period practically two thousand invalids will have to be provided for by the Dominion hospitals commission.

THE PROTEST OF A TIMID NATION WILL CARRY BUT LITTLE WEIGHT

COL. ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES A PACIFICIST POLICY

He Declares that the Criminal Responsibility of Germany for the Hideous Crimes Against Civilization Must be Shared as Well by the Neutral Nations

"A nation too timid to protect its own men, women and children from murder and outrage and too timid even to speak on behalf of Belgium, will not carry much weight by 'protest' or 'insistence' on behalf of the suffering Jews and Armenians," says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to Dr. Samuel P. Dutton, secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The letter, which was made public by Dr. Dutton, is a vigorous denunciation of the U.S. policy in the present war. Colonel Roosevelt says that "as long as this government proceeds, whether as regards Mexico or as regards Germany, whether as regards the European war or as regards Belgium, on the principles of the peace-at-any-price man, of the professional pacifist, just so long will it be as absolutely ineffective for international righteousness as China itself." All of the "terrible iniquities" of the last sixteen months can be traced, says Colonel Roosevelt, to the initial wrong of which Belgium is the victim, and the "criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States."

The Colonel says: "We have refused to do our duty by Belgium; we refuse to do our duty by Armenia, because we have denied peace at any price, because we have preached and practised that evil pacifism which is the complement to and the encouragement of alien militarism. Such pacifism puts peace above righteousness, safety in the present above both duty in the present and safety in the future."

All of the terrible iniquities of the last year and a half, including this crowning iniquity of the wholesale slaughter of the Armenians, can be traced directly to the initial wrong committed on Belgium by her invasion and subjugation; and the criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States for their failure to protest when this initial wrong was committed.

"For all of this the pacifists who dare not speak for righteousness, and who possess such an unpleasant and evil prominence in the United States, must share the responsibility with the most brutal type of militarists. The weak and timid milk-and-water policy of the professional pacifist is just as responsible as the blood-and-iron policy of the worthless and unscrupulous militarists for the terrible recrudescence of evil on a gigantic scale in the civilized world."

The crowning outrage has been committed by the Turks on the Armenians. They have suffered atrocities so hideous that it is difficult to name them, atrocities such as those inflicted upon conquered nations by

the followers of Attila and of Genghis Khan. It is dreadful to think that these things can be done and that this nation nevertheless remains "neutral not only in deed but in thought," between right and the most hideous wrong, neutral between despairing and hunted people, people whose little children are murdered * * * and the victorious and evil wrongdoers.

"Scores of our soldiers have been killed and wounded, hundreds of our civilians, both men and women, have been murdered or outraged in person or property by the Mexicans, and we have not only taken no action, but have permitted arms to be exported to the bandits who were cutting one another's throats in Mexico and who used these arms to kill Americans; and, although we have refused to help our own citizens against any of these chiefs or these bandits, we have now and then improperly helped one chief against another."

"The failure to do our duty in Mexico created the contempt which made Germany rightfully think it safe to go into the wholesale murder that accompanied the sinking of the Lusitania, and the failure to do our duty in the case of the Lusitania made Germany, acting through Austria, rightfully think it safe to go into the wholesale murder that marked the sinking of the Ancona."

"The invasion of Belgium was followed by a policy of terrorism toward the Belgian population, the shooting of men, women and children; the destruction of Dinant and Louvain, and many other places; the bombardment of unfortified places, not only by ships and by land forces, but by aircraft, resulting in the killing of many hundreds of civilians—men, women and children—in England, France, Belgium and Italy; in the destruction of mighty temples and great monuments of art, in Rheims, in Venice, in Verona. The devastation of Poland and of Serbia has been awful beyond description, and has been associated with infamies surpassing those of the dreadful religious and racial wars of seventeenth-century Europe."

"Such deeds as have been done by the nominally Christian powers in Europe, from the invasion of Belgium by Germany to the killing of Miss Cavell by the German government, things done wholesale, things done retail, have been such as we had hoped would never again occur in civilized warfare. They are far worse than anything that has occurred in such warfare since the close of the Napoleonic contests a century ago. Such a deed as the execution of Miss Cavell, for instance, would have been utterly impossible in the days of the worst excitement during our civil war."

One-Tenth of Horses At Front Have Died

Most of These Killed in Battle—How Canadians' Animals Are Cared For

Statistics furnished by the Remounts and Veterinary Branch of the Militia department show that so far only 10 per cent. of the Canadian horses at the front were killed in battle. There are now approximately 5,000 horses with the Canadian army corps in France, each infantry division having 6,250 horses.

The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of twenty-seven men.

The mobile section takes care of the horses in the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If, however, the troops are on the move, all injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to railroad, from where they go by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they become fit for duty they were sent to the regiment depot, where they are released for further use.

Horses which in previous wars and in civilian life would be destroyed at once are taken in and treated so successfully that in due course they become fit for duty in the firing line. It is interesting to note that of six hundred and seven horses sent on one occasion to the field veterinary hospital only twelve died.

Wounded horses are immediately given first aid. Any horse that can walk is rushed back to the mobile section or field hospital, his wounds are carefully treated, and every care given him.

When these horses are being hurried away to the hospital fresh horses are being constantly brought to the front to replace them.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among the battery and transport horses reinforcements were rushed through the storm of bursting shells to take their places. Although our guns were within three hundred yards of the enemy there never was a wagon or gun lost. Cases of horses with ten bullets in them have been known to

report complete recovery within a very few weeks; in fact, some wounded horses have been back to the line within a week.

It is interesting to note the war horses' diet. They are fed three times a day, and get an allowance of eighteen pounds of hay, twelve pounds of oats, eight pounds of straw, or in lieu of this four pounds extra hay and two pounds of oats, or any other fodder procurable of equal food value, malt, sugar, beets, vegetables, etc.

The Canadian horses are reported to be rolling in fat since they have gone to France.

A Grim Story

Pathetic Scene Witnessed in a Railway Carriage in Germany

"Vorwärts" vouches for the following story, and publishes it without comment:

"The other day a woman travelling from Bremen to Oldenburg had a terrible experience. In the compartment into which she mounted, two young girls and a man accompanying a woman were already seated. The woman began almost at once to count on her fingers, 'one, two, three,' repeating these words at short intervals. The two girls giggled and made remarks to one another about the extraordinary behaviour of the woman. Every time the woman counted her three fingers the girls, without thinking that probably there was something behind her strange conduct, renewed their giggling."

"The man who accompanied the woman, irritated at their silly laughter, turned to them with the remark, 'You will perhaps cease your stupid giggling when I tell you that this is my wife, and that she has lost three sons in battle. I am taking her to an asylum.'"

"It was terribly quiet in the carriage."

Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade

A Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade is being organized at the front by converting four regiments of cavalry into a brigade of infantry. There will be drafts from the 3rd C.M.R. and the Fort Garry Horse.

Col. MacDonnell, of Winnipeg, is the probable brigadier, and the officers under him will be Col. C. A. Smart of Montreal, and Col. Simpson, of Winnipeg.

Brutal Treatment of Russian Prisoners

Germans Tie Them to Bench and Lash Their Bare Bodies

The following story of German treatment of Russian prisoners is printed by the Russky-Slovo of Moscow, which sent a correspondent to the occupied parts of Poland, where he spent two months. The story comes from a Russian prisoner who escaped from a German prison.

This man was made a prisoner in Fay, and interned with a lot of others in Posen. But in the words of the prisoner:

"One day the sergeant said to us: 'Take pickaxes and spades and come along with us.'"

"What are we to do?" we asked.

"Dig trenches," he replied.

"It is better to die, comrades," said our non-commissioned officer, "than to break our oath of fidelity."

"Yes, yes," we shouted, "we will not fight our own people."

"The Germans then tried to force us, but we lay down and fought and struggled. Finally the sergeant said, 'I'll teach you a lesson.' A wooden bench was brought in and we were lined up against it and our hands and feet tied. They took four of us at a time and beat us with sticks over our bare bodies. This was done in the presence of the townspeople, who wept and called out, 'Enough, you beasts.'"

"A Catholic priest in his surplice blessed us with his crucifix."

Battle 7,000 Feet Up

Dizzy Heights on Which the Battle Rages in the Alps

Those familiar with the most noted of Alpine heights will follow the Italian campaign with intense interest.

The Italians fighting in the Trentino have gained a real success in the capture of the Col di Lana, north of the Dolomites, which gives them control of a main road running southwest of Trent. Lately the Italians attacked on the summit of the Salesel ridge (about 7,000 feet high), a pivot of the enemy's defence consisting of a redoubt and a number of contiguous trench works.

The enemy's lines of defence having been wrecked by artillery, the infantry charged them with the bayonet and carried them taking prisoners 277 Kaiser Jager (Alpine troops), 9 of whom were officers, 8 machine guns, and much war material.

Along the Isonzo front the Italian troops renewed their attacks and carried positions in the Plava sector and on the Podgora heights. Four hundred and eighty prisoners were taken. In the Carso progress was made along the northern slopes of Mount San Michele and towards San Martino del Carso.

All of these names are very familiar to those who travel, or are interested in what has been for years the great holiday playground of Europe.

Pro-German Papers in U. S.

Still Coming to Canada, Says Prof. Riethdorf, and He Declares They Are Badly Informed

Prof. F. V. Riethdorf, late of Woodstock College, who is presenting the case of the allies among Canadians of German birth and descent in Western Ontario, is indignant that German-American newspapers still find their way to Ontario, and spoke of the misleading statements they contained.

"Up to fifteen years ago," said he, "German-Americans were looked down upon by German officialdom and called traitors. William II. saw the mistake and realized that these immigrants had become influential, and consequently changed his policy. Prince Henry's visit was the first step. Prior to 1900 German newspapers in the United States attacked and criticized German militarism freely. This has changed. The editors were invited to Germany by the Kaiser and entertained royally by him. Hermann Ridder especially, as a result they became and are today more outspoken in approval of everything German than the most outspoken Prussian Junker papers."

"After the outbreak of the war Ridder, in his Staats-Zeitung, published daily a column in English, The War From Day to Day, which was bombastic, full of generalities and false statements, showing gross ignorance of history. While expressing conviction in Germany's ultimate victory, between the lines there can be seen his fear that if the war lasts another year or two there will be another story."

"These articles were signed by him up to his death, although he was not in a physical condition for some time to have been responsible for them. One of his young sons, who continues the articles under his own signature, must have been responsible for them long before the death of his father. This young man is the American-born son of an American-born father, for Hermann Ridder was born in New York. He knows no more about German conditions in Germany than a schoolboy of twelve years of age, and he is now the editor of the leading German newspaper on the American continent, trying to instruct persons of German blood in Canada and the United States."

"It is a pleasure to me to see three leading New York papers, the Times, Evening Post and World, edited by Messrs. Ochs, Villard and Pulitzer, all of German descent. Villard even being a native German, doing their share in the interest of the allies."

Canadian Battalions Total 145

A hundred and forty-five battalions have so far been authorized in Canada for overseas service. Of this number, ninety battalions have been fully recruited. Forty-seven batteries of artillery have been authorized, and forty-three raised. In regard to mounted troops, twelve units have been raised. At the present time there are roughly 57,000 troops in France, 55,000 in Canada, and 50,000 in England.

Facts About Cyprus

The Important Island Great Britain Offered to Greece

"Cyprus is one of the most important islands in the Mediterranean," says a bulletin given out lately by the National Geographical Society, which describes England's reported offer to the Greeks for their aid in the world war. "There are just two islands in the broad inland sea larger than Cyprus, and these are Sicily and Sardinia. There are few islands in the world more rich in historical associations, and none, probably, more coveted by powerful neighbors."

"The island lies in the mouth of a pocket formed by Asia Minor and Syria mainland to the north and to the east. It has an area of 3,584 square miles. A great part of the island is taken up by two mountain ranges, one which fills much of the southern and central part, and the other of which stretches along the northern coast."

"The coast of Asia Minor lies forty-six miles to the north, and that of Syria between fifty and sixty miles to the east. Although nominally a possession of the Ottoman empire up until the outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the allies, Cyprus has been administered by Great Britain since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and now forms an integral part of the British empire. English occupation has done much to improve the conditions of health on the island, as it has been a stimulus to commercial development."

"The mountains of the island are wild and beautiful, and upon their sides the forests are still growing that were famed and prized in early Egyptian times. They also contain mines of copper, celebrated among the ancients, still richly productive, which gave the metal its name (copper being a derivative of Cyprus). The highest altitude is attained by Mount Troodes, with a summit 6,406 feet above sea level."

"A wide valley runs east and west through the central part of the island. This valley is about sixty miles long, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. The mountain ranges on either side send their waters to the valley through intermittent torrents. Much of this lowland is uncultivated, though in the northern parts grain is grown. The soil of the whole valley is good, and there is no reason why the uncertain water supply might not be supplemented bringing all of the land under cultivation."

In the days when western civilization was in its swaddling clothes, Cyprus was widely known for its impassable forests, which not only clothed the sides and summits of its mountains with thick, dark masses of green, but which overgrew the whole floor of the valley between with such an interlacing sturdy tangle of trees and underbrush that it was difficult to clear the land for cultivation."

"The wonderful forests of the land, however, in the more than 1,000 years of exploitation that have passed over them, have been almost entirely cut away. Those forests built the ships of Egypt, of Greek Syrian rulers, of Asia Minor cities, and of Turks, and all that remains of their once much-heralded glory are the pine growths on the mountains."

It is, nevertheless, a valuable land, and much of its former splendor could be brought back to it by the proper administration and development. The British have well begun this work of rehabilitation."

"The population of the island is estimated at 240,000. Greeks and Turks. The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, with 15,000 inhabitants, the largest city, and Limasol and Larnaca."

Most of the people gain their livelihoods by agriculture. The methods employed are almost as ancient as are the traditions of the island, and the inhabitants are studiously opposed to innovation. The olive, mulberry, grapes and other fruits, oil seeds, cotton and all sorts of vegetables are grown. Irrigation works have been undertaken for the reclamation of the soil, so fruitful of old, and many acres have been brought back under cultivation."

"Cyprus does an annual trade of about \$1,500,000. It is handicapped in the development of its commerce owing to a want of natural harbors and to an eastern fatalism too thoroughly learned to permit of much initiative."

Since the British occupation some energy has been brought into the little land, but there still remains a great deal to be accomplished before a west-European commerce and business management can become indigenous. Great Britain administers Cyprus through a high commissioner with the powers of a colonial governor."

Eye Test For Recruits to be Modified

The militia department is preparing a modified eye test for recruits which will not be so stringent as that now in use. The test in use now is the same as that used for the South African war, where much of the rifle fire was at 2,000 yards and upwards. There is not the lead of such keen eye sight for the fighting in France, and the test has been made much less difficult in England for this war because the range of rifle shooting is comparatively short."

The modified test will allow a lot of men to join who have not been able to do so in the past. It is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of all the men who apply are turned down on account of their eyes."

Teacher—Now, Charles, tell me how many kinds of scales there are?
Pupil—Diatonic, chromatic and—
and—diabolic

Danger From Aliens

Surrounding the New Arrival With Proper Influence In Order to Cultivate Right Ideals of Citizenship

In an address recently delivered in Buffalo, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., touched on a subject that should not be allowed to drop till the nation is aroused to a sense of its great importance.

His subject was, "The Challenge of the Alien," and he said in part, "The further challenge of the alien is that he become a citizen. This means the oath of allegiance. But what should it mean in preparation for that oath? Residence not less than five years—some say seven or longer. But is that everything? Should not the candidate for naturalization be able to read and write and evince some knowledge of the ideals of the nation whose citizenship he desires to espouse? Is it not our responsibility to create right conceptions and lead the alien into a proper realization of what citizenship means? Too often his rendezvous is the saloon, his companions undesirable, and his instruction from the seamy side of our civilization? We allow him to make the barroom his social centre thus dwarfing his conceptions and degrading his purpose. Let us fully realize that upon us lies the responsibility for the betterment of the immigrant—the future citizen."

This war has revealed to us the immense importance of cultivating ideals of citizenship that would scorn to use the sacred franchise for their own selfish purposes but so far we have made little or no effort to teach what citizenship means—its duties and responsibilities. Probably the greatest influence at work in creating political ideals is the saloon. What then could we expect but what we have got—robbery and corruption in high places and a large number of citizens base enough to sell their vote to the highest bidder."

When the alien arrives in a strange land he is welcomed by the saloon. Soon the party worker comes and rounds up a lot of them and "gets them naturalized" under promise of being faithful to the party and so the game goes on, and our national ideals become obscured and our politics more corrupt."

What are we doing to create higher ideals of citizenship? What are we doing to teach the blessings of freedom? Do we not owe it to these strangers to remove the saloons and in its place encourage workmen's clubs. Would it not be well to have a regular course from the primary schools up in patriotism and all that that word stands for."

If we do not act promptly it does not require great wisdom to foresee how it must end.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Bullet-Proof Stretcher

A Contrivance Mounted on Wheels That Gives Protection to Ambulance Men

Fighting conditions have become so strenuous in the war zone that there is no certainty when or where hospital attendants or Red Cross men will be given immunity from attack when performing their duties of rescuing the wounded, and this is especially the case when working between the lines of opposing trenches. For the ever-present "sniper" is always on the look out for a victim. To meet these conditions a bullet-proof stretcher-cover has been invented, which appears to meet the conditions perfectly. This consists of a long metal shield, arched at the top, and high enough to enable the attendants to stand upright within. At the front end the shield is rounded and sloped backwards to deflect bullets, and two "eyes" are provided, through which the attendants can see to direct their course and locate the wounded. The whole contrivance is mounted on four wheels, and is provided with arrangements for supporting a stretcher. With this contrivance two hospital attendants can make their way in safety over a field exposed to rifle fire, and after rolling the shield over a wounded soldier, he is placed on the stretcher, when a retreat is made to a place of safety."

Point of View is Everything

We have often insisted that, given certain conditions, the point of view is everything. Confirmation of this may be found in a recent letter to an English paper, in which the writer testifies against that peculiarly English institution, the pessimistic press and public, very much as Admiral John Hawkins testified against "the croakers," while he played bowls with Drake, with the Armada in sight. A certain young officer, says the modern Sir John, shook the dust of England off his feet on returning to the trenches, with these words: "England's all very well to live in in peace time, but in war time it's too beastly depressing. I'm going back to where it's livelier."—Christian Science Monitor.

Canada Now Has 141 Battalions

In the Canadian expeditionary forces there are now no fewer than 141 fully organized battalions. The next battalion will be the 142nd. The rapid organization of new battalions during the past few weeks has run the number up from 100 to 141, within two months, thus giving some idea of the immense amount of work devolving on the headquarters staff in officering, equipping and organizing the new units which are now being authorized, at the rate of six or seven per week. Many of these battalions have sent draft after draft of reinforcements to the front, and some of them have been recruited up to strength two or three times over."

Saskatchewan Seed Fair

Valuable Cash Prizes For All Classes and Special Trophies For the Championships

The annual Saskatchewan seed fair will take place this year at Saskatoon, commencing on January 4, and ending on the 7th. The great seed fair is open to any farmer in Saskatchewan. There are two sections to the fair, the first including all classes to section thirty-two, being open to any one in the province who has grown the exhibit in Saskatchewan and from class 32 to 50 open to bona fide members of the Canadian Growers' association only.

Except in the C.S.G.A. classes each exhibit of seed shall consist of the following quantities, respectively: Wheat, 75 lbs., oats 50 lbs., barley, 60 lbs., flax 70 lbs., peas 75 lbs., potatoes 60 lbs., grass seed 10 lbs., clover or alfalfa seed 5 lbs., corn 10 ears.

A premium list containing full information regarding the annual seed fair has been prepared and has been mailed out to the agricultural secretaries for distribution. All intending exhibitors who have not as yet secured a copy can secure one from the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon.

The matter of preparing the exhibit is the most important one and too great care cannot be exercised in the preparation of that exhibit. The presence of other kinds of grain, useless impurities, noxious weeds, damaged, smutty or diseased grain, is sure to be discovered by the judges, and lessens chances of winning. The exhibits cannot be cleaned too well. After selecting a good exhibit, and cleaning it properly, care must be exercised not to ship it in dirty or used sacks, which have held smutty grain, or grain different from that exhibited. Particular care must be taken not to use sacks that will be easily torn, and one cardinal principle to remember is that the man who grows the best grain may be beaten by his neighbor who cleans his exhibit well and puts it up neatly.

One feature of the fair that must not be lost sight of is that prospective customers may be induced to buy seed through the exhibit or by reading of its standing at the seed fair. There are two farmers in particular in Saskatchewan who have benefited by their exhibits, statements from them eliciting the fact that they have sold very little of their grain at the elevators, as they have always had sufficient orders from the farmers of the province to take up all their surplus grain.

The following is a list of trophies beside valuable cash prizes which will be given to the seed fair: The Farm Crops Trophy, the Millers' Cup, the Brewers' Cup, the Mooney Seed Company Challenge Shield.

At the fair, special competitions for boys and girls of not less than twelve or more than eighteen years of age, residents of the province, have been arranged. The exhibit will consist of the following material: A sheaf of wheat or oats, as the case may be, composed of a sufficient number of plants to make a compact sheaf, approximately six inches in diameter. The plants are to be selected by hand from the standing crop, and must show the full length of the straw (roots not included). In addition to this sheaf, a gallon of threshed grain from the same field or plot is called for.

Where the Pinch Comes In

Victory is Assured for the Allies by Naval Blockade

Belief that the time has arrived for the allies to begin to define clear and definite terms of peace is expressed by the London Post in an editorial on the ground that there then would be less chance of losing in negotiations what has been gained on the sea and on the field.

The Post contends that without selling the skin before killing the bear, it may be assumed victory for the allies is assured if only because, without undue strain, Great Britain could maintain a naval blockade indefinitely and history has shown that such pressure alone would secure victory.

The newspaper protests strongly against the treaty of commerce which Britain and Denmark, permitting commodities to be re-exported from Denmark to neutral or belligerent countries if shipments to belligerents are not contraband.

There was a brigadier-general in the Civil war who was so earnest in his religious efforts that in a short time he had converted every man in the brigade except one hardened teamster. Going to his commander one day, this man said, solemnly: "General, I am lonesome. Every man in the camp has been converted except me. I suppose it's the right thing, but I don't see how I can manage it."

"Why, my good fellow," said the general, "I see no difficulty in the way of it if you will just surrender your own will and ask for guidance."

"That's just it, general," said the teamster. "If I am converted who is going to drive them mules?"

Hun Shipping Has Suffered Heavily

Of the 5,459,298 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted, at the beginning of the war, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons of other allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk and 397,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors. These figures were given out by Sir Owen Phillips while presiding at a meeting in London of a British shipbuilding company.

Raising Game Birds

How to Raise Wild Ducks on the Farm

"Why not grow wild ducks on the farm, both for pleasure and for profit," inquires Fred L. Holmes in Country Gentleman, and proceeds to tell you how, thusly:

"Prof. J. C. Halpin, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has demonstrated that the wild mallard is readily domesticated and may easily be raised by farmers who have small ponds or streams. Professor Halpin started about five years ago with a single pair. Although he sold many last year, he now has a flock of more than 300. The bird propagates so rapidly—from thirty to forty eggs a season—and shows the inherent ability to shift for itself at so early an age that the plan has evidences of being a good commercial proposition."

"Naturally the first question asked is how these birds may be kept in captivity. The original stock was bagged by hunters. When turned over to Professor Halpin he clipped one wing of each bird to the first joint. The following spring the thirty-odd eggs laid were divided between the incubator and the mother. The little ones became so domesticated from handling after hatching that they were even greater pets than the domesticated ducks on the farm. Their rapid increase in numbers has not changed this condition."

"It is a slight worth seeing to behold these 200 mallards start on the exercise flights about four o'clock in the morning and just before sundown, sometimes in groups, then in an unbroken straight line. At times during the day they may take a spin, but when the weather is hot they prefer to lie in some shady place and quack family gossip. Sometimes they will go miles away or alight in pastures long distances from the yards that have been fenced off for them. A word to the farm dog with whom they have been raised and he is after them. As if they understood the message they rise and circle the yards."

Co-Operation Pays

Community Co-operation Means the Production of More Profitable Farm Animals

There are some districts in the west which have abundantly proved the truth of this note from the current issue of Hoard's Dairyman:

"We very often hear the statement made that the farmer is independent. While it may be true that the farmer is more independent than men engaged in some other industries, yet he, too, is dependent on his neighbor for many things. Suppose that ten farmers in a neighborhood establish a reputation for high grade cattle. Soon they have created a good market for all their surplus stock. But let one of these men sell two or three inferior animals as superior ones, and he has cast a blot on the reputation of the ten."

"Community co-operation means the production of more profitable farm animals; more effective and economical advertising; the establishment of breeding centres; higher average prices for live stock; personal acquaintance with the live stock of your fellows, leading to greater success in breeding, care and management; and a tendency toward overcoming the necessity of importing breeding animals."

The Penalty of Disraeli Policy

"Those who believe in poetic justice," may find in the present situation the penalty for that policy of peace with honor which Disraeli purchased in 1847 and 1878. By the Treaty of San Stefano, which Great Britain then tore up, the little vilayet of Monastir, which has recently twice set the Balkans ablaze, was included in Bulgaria. We placed it once more under the Turks, with results that now stimulate repentance. Moreover, by the same diplomatic bargain, we removed from Armenia those Russian troops which were occupying that province as a safeguard against the massacre of Christians, and doubtless also as a preliminary to complete absorption of Armenia under the sceptre of the Czar. Turkey rented Cyprus to us, as pledge that she would respect the lives and property of these Christians. We have kept Cyprus, but the Armenians have, in the meantime, disappeared.—London Truth.

The Greatest and Best Appeal

By one means or the other this nation must be put beyond the risk of weakening in its own defence against a ferocious enemy, falling its allies at their need and going down through history in black disgrace. Success in this effort will be the finest thing in our national record. And, in Lord Derby's paradox, the more men we get the fewer we may require; such a demonstration as would be involved in the success of the scheme "will have the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier end." Here, then, is the greatest and the last appeal to the manhood of Great Britain; the final opportunity offered to every man capable of bearing arms to give his service freely for his country's sake.—London Daily Telegraph.

An old lady who lived in the country recently visited some friends in London. During her stay she was taken to see "The Merchant of Venice," a play she had witnessed over thirty years ago, and which she had always had a strong desire to see again. Calling next day, a friend asked her how the previous night's performance compared with that of thirty years ago.

"Well," she replied, "Venice seems to have smartened up a bit, but that Shylock is the same mean, grasping creature that he used to be."

Allies Have All They Need

The Only Question is the Distribution of Resources

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle of the new arrangement for pooling the munitions interests of the allies, the London correspondent of the Paris journal gives some details of the manner in which effective co-operation is to be insured.

Mr. Thomas referring to the first meeting of the munitions council, said:

"In the course of the sitting each of us explained his view and wants of his own country in regard to the production of war material. In that way we obtained exact accounts of the position that will be of the highest utility. It was then my turn to describe the broad outlines of the project which I hope to see brought into existence almost at once."

"This project consists of the establishment of what I shall call provisionally a central office for munitions. In it we shall have for the whole remaining course of the war a permanent organization which will centralize, as the name indicates, every sort of matter concerning the production of guns and munitions and the utilization of the raw material throughout the allied countries."

"By means of such a central office we shall get to know exactly the various programs of the allied countries; we shall discuss them in common; we shall inspect the progress of manufacture. In short, by each of us knowing exactly where his neighbor and friend stands, we shall be able to give aid to one another, to settle any sort of difficulty that may affect one of the countries and not the rest and generally to work together in a common effort toward the common end."

"Not a day passes without our feeling the need for an organization of this kind. Let us take for example raw materials. Nature has favored some of us above the rest. It is natural and necessary that we should put our wealth in such materials in a common stock, but in practice the matter is extremely delicate. To take a concrete example, we in France are great providers of aluminium for the allies; but, important as our production of this metal is, we have not an unlimited amount of it to spare. In order that each of us may obtain the necessary quota it is useful that there should be constantly in operation a sort of equilibrium, so that no country shall suffer from a shortage and, as a result of a slackening of production, because its neighbor retains a surplus supply."

"The allies have everything they need—absolutely everything even above their needs. The only question is that of distribution of their resources. This essential task of our central office, acting as a mentor, guide and inspector, will make it easy for us to accomplish."

Why the Serbs Fight On

A Sample of Austrian Frightfulness Perpetrated in Serbia

The fortitude and unflinching endurance of the Serbs furnishes proof of the virility of the race and of the right of Serbia to rise again with Belgium and take its place in history as the home of one of the little peoples of heroic mould. The Serbs fight not merely because liberty is the breath of life to the mountaineer, but also because they have hideous wrongs to avenge. Mr. Perry Robinson, a war correspondent who recently returned from Serbia, has told of some of these horrors in an article in The Bellman of Minneapolis. Were his statements about the burning of people at the stake not corroborated by the testimony of neutral scientists they would be incredible.

Mr. Robinson tells of one incomparable act of devilry, perpetrated at the border city of Shabatz by the Austrians. "There was a curious exception to the universal wrecking. I visited the place and saw it as it was on the day the Austrians left. It was the leading drug store of the town. The owner, who had fled from the city and returned again when the Austrians were driven out, expected that he would find his stock as completely gone as that of any other resident. It is true that all the fancy articles, the perfumes, soaps, and things for the toilet, had been carried off, and the floor was covered with litter from the rummaged drawers; but to his astonishment, in orderly rows as he had left them on the shelves all around the walls, still stood the large glass jars containing his drugs. He was amazed that the Austrians had resisted the temptation to smash so many bottles; but chance led him to examine the contents of the bottles, and he found that they had been carefully mixed, and poison had been introduced into each jar of innocent medicine. It strikes one as being as ingenious a piece of frightfulness as has been perpetrated in all the war—the 'spirit of murder working in the very means of life.'"

Is it to be wondered at that the Serbs fight on?—Toronto Globe.

Helmets Prove to be Lifesavers

A French deputy, member of one of the commissions of the chamber which receives special information from the war minister, states that since the adoption for troops in the first line of the small, close fitting chrome steel helmet the casualties due to wounds in the head have been reduced by 75 per cent. Even bullets striking with direct impact are sometimes turned by the helmet.

Besides the large and absolutely bullet proof breastplates which the French also use for their dashes from trench to trench, plates of specially toughened steel are sometimes sewn into tunics over the heart.

Auction Sale AT RUMBALL & HYNDMAN'S

ON

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1916, Commencing at 1.30 Sharp

Being Overstocked, the following goods will be offered for sale:

1 Cook Stove 2 Heaters
China Cabinet 6 Ironing Boards
6 Liquid Veneer Polishers for furniture, Etc.
Churn Assortment of Brushes
Beds Springs Mattresses
Jewellery, Etc.
1 Large Assortment of Dishes

25 Gals. Sherwin Williams Paint
36 Cans. lenzo, great stuff to remove grease, ink and tar from the hands, and is excellent for softening water.
24 Cans Coach Castor Oil
2 Dozen Tin Pails
Dozen Dinner Pails
200 Bottles Furniture Polish (Veribrite Oil)

SALE FOR ONE DAY ONLY, so come along and get goods at your own price

TERMS CASH

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Every Dollar

Subscribed to the Patriotic Fund means a little more of joy, a little more of comfort, a little more of warmth and a little more of hope and happiness to the anxious wives and families of the brave men who are fighting our battles in the cheerless trenches in

France and Belgium.

WE CAN'T ALL BE ONE OF THEM—

but we can "do our bit" at home.

THINK OF THESE THINGS—

and subscribe as freely as you can to the

PATRIOTIC FUND

when they call upon you.

The Mystery of the Four Johns

In November, 1899, four men set out for Canada from Dublin bound on a mission of wholesale murder. Their names were John Walsh, John Nolan, John Rowan and John Merna.

All four men were members of an oath-bound secret society called the Clan-na-Gael, which is an offshoot of the old Fenian Brotherhood, with branches, or "lodges," all over the United States and Canada.

Although they were all ostensibly engaged in the perpetration of what, if it had been successfully carried out, would have ranked as the most colossal crime of modern times, there was considerable difference in their temperaments and dispositions.

John Walsh and John Nolan were honest fanatics, hating Britain with a bitter hatred, and willing to risk even their own lives in order to injure her. Like most fanatics, too, they were brave.

Rowan was honest enough according to his lights, but he was chicken-hearted, and after he arrived in Canada, and learnt exactly what it was that was required of him, he refused to have anything more to do with the scheme, packed up his traps, and returned to Ireland.

The fourth man, John Merna, was not really one of themselves, but was a British Secret Service agent. Walsh found this out presently through a misdirected letter, and shot him dead in a room they shared together, afterwards alleging that the affair was the result of an accident.

There were then only two of the original four Johns left. But these two, John Walsh and John Nolan, felt that they at least could trust one another, and forthwith set about perfecting their plans.

First they procured two leather portmanteaus, very large and strongly made. Into each of these they placed eighty pounds' weight of dynamite, 160 pounds in all. It was mixed to about the consistency of stiff dough, so that it could be pressed down and into every corner. When this was done, each of the apparently innocent-looking bags contained enough explosive to wreck a town, yet could be carried anywhere by hand without exciting suspicion.

Indeed, as a matter of fact, the two men with their deadly bags did stay at more than one large Canadian hotel and no one was the wiser. It was part of their policy to appear in the guise of ordinary tourists.

For their objective just now was Niagara Falls, where lots of visitors are always to be found, and where their presence would certainly not be likely to attract any undue attention. They arrived here on Monday, April 16th, 1900, and spent practically the entire week in the neighborhood.

What they seemed to be chiefly interested in, however, was not the famous falls, but the Welland Canal, the Dominion's channel of commerce between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

This is, perhaps, the most wonderful waterway in the world, for it is really not much a canal as a continuous succession of locks, rising one above the other like a series of steps, and all of them big and deep enough to take any one of the ocean-going grain ships that pass to and fro in the season between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes.

The longest open stretch of water between any two locks lies above Lock No. 34, which holds in check a mile-long reach. If these gates were smashed, or were to give way, a terrible disaster must inevitably happen, for something like twelve million cubic feet of water would be released, to go tearing down the narrow valley, destroying every other lock in its course right away to Lake Ontario. Every hamlet and village along the banks, too, would be swept away, and their inhabitants drowned.

To wilfully cause so awful a thing seems beyond the bounds of possibility, almost unthinkable. Yet this is precisely what John Walsh and John Nolan were going to try to do, inspired by a blind, unreasoning hatred of Britain and all things British.

They laid their plans carefully. Saturday evening at dusk was the hour fixed by them for simultaneously exploding their two bags of dynamite inside the lock against the lock gates. These gates, they expected, would be burst open, releasing the flood, and in the midst of the resultant havoc and confusion, they reckoned to be easily able to make their escape.

Unfortunately for themselves, however, during the five or six days they had been hanging about the neighborhood, the two conspirators had attracted the attention of Detective Sergeant William Mains, of the Ontario Niagara Falls Border Police. He did not think they were dynamitards. He imagined them to be ordinary "crooks." But, anyhow, he determined to shadow them.

Once or twice he got quite close to them, but beyond discovering that both men carried revolvers, he learnt little. Nevertheless, he continued to watch them, and when, on the eventful Saturday evening, he saw them quit their hotel carrying their heavy portmanteaus, and go in the direction of the Welland Canal, he set out to follow them.

The dynamitards, however, hired a stray conveyance they met on the road, and this outdistanced the detective, who was on foot. Thus it happened that Mains was still a good half-mile from the lock when the explosion occurred, shaking the solid earth, hurling aloft a huge, high column of mud and water, and breaking every window for miles around.

The men had fixed short time-fuses to the bags of dynamite, and had lowered them into the lock unperceived by anybody. But fortunately the massive

gates held, though badly splintered. So far the plot had miscarried.

Detective-Sergeant Mains, hurrying along the road after the two men, heard the mighty roar of the explosion, saw the glare in the sky and understood.

Understood, too, that the two perpetrators of the outrage would almost certainly return the way they had come, with a view to escape over the Niagara Falls suspension bridge into United States territory.

And there and then he made up his mind. Once the two miscreants got past him, and mingled with the crowds that were certain to be attracted towards the scene of the explosion their escape was practically assured. Very well, then. They must not pass him.

Mains was unarmed. The two desperadoes carried revolvers. It would never do for him to tackle them openly, and bid them stand. Such a course would mean almost certain death.

The detective ran to the side of the road and crouched down in some undergrowth. As he did so the men appeared in sight round a bend of the road.

Mains waited until they came abreast of where he was hiding. Then he sprang out upon them. It was no time for kid-glove methods. Without saying a word he dealt Nolan a straight left-hander on the point of the jaw that sent him senseless to the ground.

Walsh grabbed for his revolver, but the detective was too quick for him, and gripped him round the waist, pinning his arms to his side. Together the two men rolled over and over each other in the dusty road, struggling fiercely, biting, kicking, but neither able to use his hands—Walsh because of the way he was being held, Mains because he dared not let go.

If Nolan had only come to his senses then the detective's life would not have been worth a moment's purchase. But the blow had been well planned, for when a few minutes' later, assistance arrived, they found him still unconscious, and a little distance off Walsh and Mains still struggling, the former locked in the latter's arms as in a vice.

It was a plucky capture. Indeed, it is the only case recorded in police annals where a single unarmed officer has succeeded in capturing two armed and desperate criminals at one and the same time.

Both men were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the general opinion was that they richly deserved it.

BY ROYAL COMMAND
By Vivian Grey.

Yes, my mind was made up. I would do it. I was tired of death of waiting on managers who seldom could be seen, and, when by accident they were on view for transient moments, had such stereotyped notions as "A little later, Warley—spring tour, perhaps—send a line along to remind me, or drop in—see So-and-so." These were the inevitable sentences that greeted me at every turn, while the shrug of the shoulders accompanying the words showed only too plainly I was not wanted. There were others, many others—ay, thousands—ready to do for pocket-money what I was only prepared to do for a living wage.

It may be unmanly for me to say so, but the rankling spirit of discontent only reached the boiling point—causing me to kick over the theatrical traces—when I saw one day a thousand-pound motor car draw up at one of our principal London theatres at the hour when treasury is paid.

From the richly upholstered automobile a fair vision languidly alighted and crossed the intervening pavement. Poised on the top of her well-dressed coiffure a Paris hat costing twenty to twenty-five dollars undulated gently in the breeze.

Meanwhile, the bright sunshine played hide and seek amongst handsome diamonds and pearls valued at something like \$1,500, half hidden by the long cloak of sable tails which clung caressingly over an exquisite gown of squirrel-colored silk.

I waited, with a few admiring loafers, for a few minutes until the vision reappeared, calmly letting her salary drop through her fingers into a large gold chain purse. I counted the amount—it was just \$7.50.

To repeat, from that moment my mind was made up. Undoubtedly, the profession was overcrowded. I must seek other channels, and, to cut a long preamble short, I did.

For a long time I had been imbued with the notion that impersonating some big celebrity might possibly pay. Mind, in full justice to myself, I never imagined for a moment, when this new role occurred to me, of taking any mean advantage, and, by passing myself off actually as the person whose part I contemplated playing, score pecuniary or other triumphs.

No, the idea was simply to make myself up—I am a master of the art—and be innocently mistaken for somebody—a big somebody—else. Once this was accomplished, I felt confident I should be approached and my services enlisted.

It was a mad notion—a thousand to one chance—but still a chance, and, just as a drowning man catches at straws, I caught at this, and, strange to add, succeeded beyond my dreams.

Fortunately, my wardrobe, left over from the last tour, gave me a sufficiency of most things I should want in my new part of "impersonator," and a visit to a leading costumier completed the rest. I was prepared for anything.

It took a good deal of inward resolution to nerve myself up for the initial ordeal, for I determined my first character should be none other than his Majesty ———. I was just the right

height, and the fact of the august potentate being on a friendly visit to this country seemed ample warranty for my temerity. It was a risky and daring stroke, and a million to one against being successful from a financial point of view—I was egotistical enough to believe it would never be a failure from an artistic one—but debts and difficulties make gamblers of most of us at times, so I gambled on the big deal, and, in sporting parlance, "put it all on to win."

Accustomed to seeing myself "made up" in the various characters I have played, I was never more astonished at my own appearance than when I had completed myself thoroughly from head to foot, and stood arrayed in a frock coat suit before my wardrobe glass, the living duplicate of ———. I not only looked ——— to the life as I stood there admiring the figure I cut, but I at once entered the skin of the part as if it were a glove and felt every inch a monarch.

Now, it is easy to satisfy oneself, especially when a looking-glass is concerned, but how about the world in general? Could I be quite sure nobody would possibly fail to recognize ———? There was the rub, and as I nervously buttoned my suede gloves preparatory to going out for the first time in my new role, a cold shiver of apprehension shot down my back like a cascade of icy water.

With no settled plan as to how I should proceed, I left my apartments and jumped into a taxi, instructing the driver to put me down at the Duke of York's column. A walk along the Mall on such a fine spring morning as this would soon satisfy me as to what figure I cut.

The moment the cab drew up at my destination I leisurely alighted and paid the man, who, to my intense satisfaction, stared in a dazed sort of way at me, as though trying to remember where he had seen my face before.

Pretending to take no notice I slowly walked towards the steps leading to the park. I had barely moved a few paces before a police-inspector and a sergeant, who were conversing by the column, suddenly caught sight of me, and, as I passed them by, instantly saluted cautiously, as if respecting my wish to be strictly incog.

Touching my silk hat with my forefinger by way of acknowledgment, I smiled pleasantly and negotiated the flight of steps with very mixed feelings; gratified pride as an actor vied with the keenest anxiety as to the outcome of the adventure, coupled with vague wonderings as to how I should ever benefit by my Royal impersonation. My nervousness gradually wore off as I strolled easily towards Buckingham Palace. There were very few people about, and my spirits rose when I found passers-by raised their hats in the case of gentlemen, while the ladies bowed most deferentially and charmingly.

Verily the flattering unction was being generously lavished with no sparing hand. There was not the slightest doubt of the complete success of my disguise. I hoodwinked everybody I met and left them standing off-times in little groups saying all sorts of nice things behind my back.

Fortunately, the rougher element one sometimes meets in more crowded thoroughfares was absent, so I luckily escaped a mobbing.

On reaching the Palace itself, and causing a stalwart grenadier on "sentry go" to come smartly "to the shoulder," I copied an empty cab that, fortunately, was passing and jumped in before complications arose. "Hyde Park, eabby," I called out, and within a few minutes I was walking midst the cream of beauty, rank and fashion.

It was wonderful how a monarch's seeming whim to take a solitary stroll in the park, on a fine spring morning, was thoroughly respected. I was not molested once by a single soul amongst that patrician crowd, many of whom would, doubtless, have given their very ears for a moment's conversation.

At last, with my right arm fairly aching with the by no means light task of incessant hat raising, I escaped from the throng, and, seizing the first opportunity, took another taxi home.

The next day I carried out the same programme with one or two minor alterations, but beyond the fact that I read with much interest the fact that "———" with that good nature which has made him famous, was seen walking in Hyde Park yesterday, looking exceedingly fit and well, nothing had happened at all.

My scheme, from a professional point of view, seemed a dead failure, and the gloomy forebodings that the only result would be a visit from the police, seemed the only possible outcome of my foolhardy undertaking.

Imagine, then, my chargin when, exactly three days after I had dared to become a monarch's double, a card was brought up to my rooms on which was laconically inscribed:

CHIEF INSPECTOR SLADE, C.I.D.
New Scotland Yard

"Show the gentleman up," I gasped feebly, and with my heart in my boots I tremblingly awaited results.

My frock-coated, silk-hatted visitor was most brisk, formal, and polite; before we had talked five minutes my previous fears had vanished into thin air, and at the expiration of a quarter of an hour I was warmly shaking my interviewer's hand.

My expectations had succeeded far beyond my wildest dreams. I was officially engaged to play the part of the ———'s double on a certain forthcoming occasion for the sum of \$2,500.

The great day at last arrived, and just as six o'clock struck I found myself in full evening dress once more looking every inch the ———, loling back in the private brougham that was hastening me to the Palace. Painted panels had been inserted in the window panes, and no one in the crowded streets was negotiating guessed anyone was inside at all.

\$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY FREE

LPAGE	NREOGA	UPML	ATSWYREB
OPANE	ROYREN	YBRAPRORE	ERPA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of eight well known fruits. If so, YOU CAN SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE PRIZE. It is no easy task, but by patience and persistence you can successfully make out 8 of 9 of them. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making the third largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. To the person making the fourth largest number the sum of Ten Dollars. Should four persons send answers equally correct, the first two prizes will be divided between them, (each receiving \$25.00). Should three persons send equally correct answers, the first prize will be divided, (each receiving \$33.33). Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$100.00 will be equally divided (each receiving \$25.00), and so on in like proportion, provided they comply with a simple condition about which you will write in case of answering any queries. WE DO NOT WANT A CENT OF YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. If you can make out anything like a complete list, write us at once enclosing post stamps for our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address: CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept. 28, MONTREAL, QUE.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Hol-laway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Shiloh's Cure
STANDARD REMEDY

Once within the private apartment at the Palace, I was given my final instructions. They were very simple.

It was the opening night of The Royal—London's latest playhouse, and the ——— had graciously consented to be present. For a reason, that was afterwards explained, the august visitor had decided not to go—I was to take his place. That was all.

A few minutes later, confusedly wondering why I had been engaged for \$2,500 for so trifling an errand, I was being whirled along in his Majesty's own beautifully upholstered carriage—drawn by a magnificent pair of prancing bays.

Like one in a dream I heard the shouts of the people, and watched them standing in excited groups waving their hats and handkerchiefs as the Royal equipage swung through the well-lighted streets. I noted how all the traffic was momentarily suspended by the police—along the whole line of route to the theatre—allowing us to dart through without a moment's let or hindrance.

Shall I ever forget the sight on arrival at the Royal!

The vermilion and white awning outside the private entrance—the red carpet reaching to the curb—the sound of lusty throats cheering to the very echo—the footman, hat in hand—the hoarse commands of the police to "stand back there"—the glint of dress-shirt fronts of those who had come to receive me—finally, the triumphant crash of the orchestra as the ——— national anthem swelled through the auditorium. There for a moment I stood in the Royal box, Godfrey Warley, actor, the cynosure of all eyes, receiving these panegyric adulations, until, in a state bordering on collapse, I sank into the gilt-backed armchair behind me, and when the curtain at last went up I wiped the big beads of perspiration that had clustered on my brow.

Then the evening gradually wore on, how, I cannot exactly recollect. Once or twice Slade came to me in the intervals, and I noticed his face bore rather an anxious expression, and at times I thought he was about to say something confidential. However, he did not, but at the finale, as I rose to leave the box, he whispered in my ear: "Now, don't forget, whatever may happen on the drive back to the Palace, say nothing, and, above all, do nothing. Keep your seat in the centre of the carriage, and lay well back; should anything untoward arise, keep perfectly still. Be very careful about this, or the consequence may be serious."

Again, amidst the cheers of an excited crowd, I took my place alone in the ———'s carriage—followed, as formerly, by another in which the Inspector and someone else—"my suite"—were seated.

All went well until we entered the park by St. James' Gate, when suddenly, without the slightest warning, a man

leaped out from the surrounding blackness—for a second of time I beheld a malignant face at the window—something bright flickered momentarily in the rays of the carriage lamps, followed by two loud reports, and a bullet hissed by my cheek, burying itself in the cushions and woodwork by my side. As the carriage filled with choking fumes, the splintering of glass told me the direction of bullet number two.

Remembering my instructions, I set my teeth firmly together and sat tight. It was well I did so, for still another report rang out, and a third would-be leaden missile of death tore its way through the carriage, spending itself harmlessly amidst the trees a hundred yards beyond.

The life of Godfrey Warley, the ———'s double, was saved by the mere space of two inches.

"You see," said the superintendent next morning, as he handed me the promised check, "we had been officially warned of this mono-maniac who had threatened the ———'s life on more than one occasion; a fortnight ago this man escaped, and, despite all efforts, his whereabouts could not be traced. A few days ago, however, he wrote an extraordinary letter to the authorities, the exact contents of which I cannot divulge, but the gist of the note was to the effect that the attempt would be made on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to The Royal. The exact time and spot of this contemplated crime being omitted, we were naturally at a loss to know how to sufficiently lure the maniac on to make his wild attempt, and, by so doing, effectually 'cook his goose.'"

"This we have done, for he's safely under lock and key now, thanks to you, Mr. Warley. You have earned a nation's gratitude by your marvellous impersonation."

SOME QUEER DISHES

In some parts of the world people eat seaweed, in others, birds' nests are a delicacy. Hunters of big game enjoy a meal of elephant's foot. Ordinary people, however, content themselves with a rational mixed diet; and they do so, knowingly or unknowingly, in order that they may get all the elements necessary to the maintenance of the body in perfect health and vigor. Some foods supply energy, some make good the daily waste of the system, while others again are merely heat-producing. But there are a few foods which supply all three elements, and of these perhaps the most valuable are currants. These delicious little fruits embody all the nutritive, health-promoting properties. That is why they are so strongly recommended as a daily article of food.

Pain Flies Before it.—There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine through out the western world.

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For Red, Watery, Weak, Watery Eyes AND GRANULATED LIDS
Murine doesn't Smart—Cures the Pain
Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00
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EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
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It will get worse instead of better unless you do something to cure it.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

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will promptly cure coughs, colds, grippe, and all troubles arising from exposure and a run-down system.

Keep it in the house at all times, ready for emergencies.

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There's Strength
CANAWELLA
TEA

Approaching Defeat Slowly

Just a Short Time Till the Enemy
Will be Much Outnumbered

If Germany is not defeated in a series of pitched battles upon the western and eastern fronts she will be defeated by the process of attrition, just as the Southern Confederacy was defeated by Grant. Lee himself said that his own lines were worn so thin that they broke. They were not shattered; they collapsed. The time will come when the German armies will be outnumbered by two to one, and then they will be no longer able to replace killed or wounded men with reserves. Up to the present time the German, Russian, French and Italian armies have remained about the same size as they were a year ago. The French army is almost at the point where it will decrease in numbers. The British army has grown from 150,000 to more than one million. The Austrian army has begun to diminish. Within a few weeks it seems certain that there can be no further German increase; the reserves will be barely sufficient to fill the gaps of war, and the lines will be no longer able to hold their present positions. They will begin to contract; while the armies of the allies will continue to expand. It is merely a question of time when the Teutonic alliance will be outnumbered two to one.

Writing on this subject in the New York Tribune, Mr. Frank Simonds calculates the original man power of the warring nations, their losses and the general military situation next spring or summer. In countries where the armies are raised by conscription it is estimated that one-tenth of the population is fit for military service. Germany, therefore, could supply 6,750,000, Austria 5,000,000, Italy 3,500,000, France 4,000,000, and Russia 17,000,000. Great Britain has raised about 3,000,000 under the voluntary system. In other words, the Central Powers had 17,750,000 available soldiers, as compared with 27,500,000 of the allies. He makes no calculation regarding the Turkish, Serbian, Belgian and Bulgarian armies, for allowing for the half million men the British have available for this theatre of war, the rival forces are about equal.

Germany knew from the outset, of course, that her only hope of winning against these odds was to defeat her enemies separately, to conquer France and force her to make peace before Russia got fighting, and then to wheel upon the Russians. This plan has utterly failed. It is essential to remember that neither side could use at first all or even half of its numbers. If the whole man strength had been hurled into the firing line, there could have been no reserves, and the armies would have grown smaller every day. As a matter of fact, the German armies have numbered between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 for the past year; the armies of Russia about 2,000,000 and of France about the same number.

It has been calculated by the French government that the net German losses a month, that is, the number of men permanently eliminated by death, capture, or disablement, amount to 250,000. If this calculation is correct Germany would have lost 3,750,000 out of her total 6,750,000, leaving her now with 3,000,000 soldiers, or something less than the number which, it is generally believed, has been the average figure for her active armies during the war. In that case the German armies have already begun to shrink. According to calculations made by British experts, German losses up to Nov. 1 amounted to about 3,000,000. Germany's own claims indicate a loss of 2,400,000. The only material difference in these figures for the purpose of this article is that, according to the French figures, the German decline has already begun, according to the British figures it will begin about the New Year, and according to the German figures it will begin next summer.

Of course the other warring nations have lost. In about the same proportion to the number of men engaged, the Russians and Austrians probably more. Taking the British method of calculation, Mr. Simonds finds that on April 1, 1916, Germany will have armies of 2,300,000 men, the French will have 1,550,000, while besides the diminishing French army, will be a British force of 1,000,000, and reserves capable of supplying all casualties, as well as another half-million men for service against the Turks or wherever they may be needed. This, too, is exclusive of all volunteers from the Dominions and colonies. In other words France and Britain would have between them on the western front armies greater than the whole of the German forces left in existence. Austria would have 1,200,000, Russia 2,000,000, all the men she can handle, with reserves to keep up this strength for years, and Italy would have her original army of 750,000, with a reserve of 3,500,000. On April 1, then, the Central Powers would have left 3,500,000 soldiers, and the Entente 6,250,000, while Russia and Italy will have millions of reserves. Britain at least a million and Germany and Austria not one man.

Paris Honors Miss Cavell

The Paris city council has decided to name streets after Miss Edith Cavell and Emilie Despres, executed by the Germans in Belgium.

"Bliggins is a remarkable fisherman."

"Yes. I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Bliggins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

No Reason to be Discouraged

Speech by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons

There is no reason to be discouraged about the progress of the war. We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere, I have no doubt whatever. (Cheers). The odd wars were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German lines back over all the territory they have absorbed, or to pierce them. While the German lines extend far beyond their frontier, and while their flag flies over conquered capitals and subjugated provinces, while all the appearances of military success attend her arms, Germany may be defeated mortally in the second or third year of the war than if the allied armies had entered Berlin in the first. (Cheers).

Our well-established command of the seas, and the rapid and enormous destruction of German military manhood, are factors upon which we may confidently rely. At the outset of the war the number of males capable of bearing arms in Germany as compared with England was three to two, but today our numbers are if anything superior to theirs, and at the end of the second year the original proportion will probably be reversed. We are becoming, therefore, a vastly stronger power, actually and relatively, so far as military manhood is concerned. (Cheers). We owe this fact, which is one of profound significance, to the valiant sacrifices made by the French and Russian peoples, who have so far borne the brunt of the struggle. (Cheers). We are the reserve of the allied cause, and the time has come when that reserve must be thrown fully into the scale. (Cheers). The campaign of 1915 has been governed mainly by a shortage of munitions. The campaign of 1916 ought to be settled against Germany by a shortage of men. It is, therefore, vital to us as a matter of honor and sacred duty to increase and maintain the numbers of our armies in the field, and in order to render this possible the best economic organization and the most unparing thrift must be applied at home. (Cheers).

It is, no doubt, disconcerting for us to observe that the government of a state like Bulgaria are convinced on an impartial survey of the chances that victory will rest with the central powers. All the small states are hypnotized by German military pomp and precision. They see the glitter, the episode, but they do not see or realize the capacity of the ancient and mighty nations against whom Germany is warring to endure adversity, to put up with disappointments and mismanagement, to recreate and renew their strength, and to pass on with boundless obstinacy through boundless sufferings to the achievement of the greatest cause for which men have ever fought. (Loud cheers).

Banker Teaches Farmer

Changing System of Farming Led to Good Results

The Farm Management Monthly, issued by the department of agriculture, prints the following story from North Dakota. We have no doubt of it. Nearly all observing people have seen cases where the cow, chickens and a good garden, made the difference between loss and fair profit at farming.

"A number of years ago a wheat farmer, whose exclusive grain growing had put him in debt, desired from his bank a loan of \$1,000. Except the horses there was no live stock—not a cow, a pig, or even a chicken—on the place. The banker, a very shrewd business man, was able to analyze the problem and to discover the cause of the farmer's financial difficulties, and he agreed to make the loan on condition that the borrower change his system of farming. The system outlined by the banker required that a portion of the loan should be used to purchase two cows, half a dozen pigs and a small flock of poultry. It also provided for a fair sized vegetable garden. Grain farming was to be continued as before. The banker figured that the live stock and the garden would, in poor as well as good seasons, fully support the farmer's table. He figured that in poor years the farmer would be able to play even, and that in the good, and even in the average, year, the farm would produce enough to gradually wipe out the debt. The farmer reluctantly agreed to the banker's terms, received the loan, and met the conditions. In five years he was out of debt and rated as a substantial and prosperous farmer and business man. To him farming had ceased to be a game of chance and had become a business."

A New Phone, but the Old Stall
He fiercely shook the wireless phone. As one whose heart was tried full sore.

And shouted in a savage tone:
"Hey! Madagascars 9-6-4!
You've kept me waiting here a week;
Wake up there! Get a move, I say!
Hi! What's the matter? Can't you speak?"

I want that number right away."
The weary central maiden sighed:
Men always picked, it seemed, on her.

But without rancor she replied:
"The atmosphere is busy, sir!"

German Oppression In Russian Poland

Russian Poland Suffering From Famine Under the Rule of the Germans

A dark picture of conditions in Russian Poland is published by the London Times.

A leading member of the so-called Polish independence party, which remains in close touch with the supreme Polish national committee of Austrian Poland, is responsible for the statements.

The Times explains that the latter committee created and is responsible for the Polish legions fighting with the Austro-Hungarian army against Russia, and says that the author of the memorandum therefore cannot be supposed to entertain hostilities, at least against Germany's Austrian ally.

"One of the main features of the German administration in Poland," says the memorandum, "is the attempt to exploit the occupied territory economically to the utmost. Every new regulation aims at getting as much as possible out of the country although the German authorities try to disguise this tendency in different ways."

The memorandum says that Berlin's relief activity was short lived. In March, 1915, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, it says, proclaimed his famous reprisal for the destruction of Jemel (East Prussia), by the Russians, under which the Polish districts were to answer by contributions and other burdens. The German press raised its voice against contributions for Russian Poland.

By an order of April 27, the memorandum continues, all grain and potatoes, after one and one-half pounds (about 55 pounds) had been left for each inhabitant, until the harvest, was to be delivered to a Posen company mentioned in the order. The order explained that the purpose was to provide flour for districts where there was a shortage. The peasants in the district of Kujawy, where there was plenty of grain which they were keeping for an hour of need, were expected to give up grain for famine sufferers in Dombrova. That district received an absolutely insufficient supply, but on July 1 an order for securing the rest of the grain of the German army was enforced. "This order," the memorandum says, "extended confiscation to the coming harvest, without any pretense of philanthropy or humanitarianism."

Asserting that from the first the Germans "condemned" the industries of Russian Poland "to perdition," the memorandum gives lengthy details of alleged destruction or confiscation of property. It says that virtually all the coal mining machinery in the district of Dombrova was destroyed in the autumn of 1914, "for strategic reasons," and that the population, dependent upon the mines, were made desperate thereby.

Payment for requisitioned property, the memorandum asserts, was made a matter of grace on a very inadequate basis and to be settled after the war. The worst blow is described as having been the inducing of skilled labor to go to Germany under pressure, 40,000 persons doing so.

As a result of the foregoing measures, the memorandum says, hundreds of thousands of working class families are faced with starvation. Manufacturers are keeping many persons virtually on charity. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons in Lodz are living on \$40,000 to \$15,000 a week.

The article says the Germans have established a monopoly on coal, for which they charge exorbitant prices; inflated the currency, compelled local authorities to pay for repairs to roads and railways, which are used only for military purposes; confiscated government estates, denuded forests, placed incredibly high customs tariffs on the necessities of life, compelled all persons to carry expensive passports, from which alone they have gained \$5,000,000 and wrested high fines from towns and persons for violation of law.

"The population," the memorandum says, "tired out by the war and ruined by so many disasters, accepts them in an apathetic mood. There is the reflection, however, that one does not ruin economically a country in which one expects to stay."

Vegetable Seed Situation

The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the board of directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for the country, of home production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously. And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is therefore every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds."—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Wireless Telephony

By George Iles, Author of "Leading American Inventors"

Washington and Honolulu are 4,900 miles apart, and yet they talk to each other as if they were in the same country. How has this marvel been accomplished? Solely by untiring team work by explorers and inventors of the noblest gifts. First came Joseph Henry, the American physicist, who, as long ago as 1840, observed that his electrical machine, when rapidly turned, sent out pulses that affected magnetic needles in the distant rooms of his house, through floors and ceilings. Pulses of the same kind, of a new intensity, send words all the way across America and the Pacific Ocean between the district of Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. That they can be heard depends upon a discovery which lies at the foundation of wireless telegraphy. Thirty years ago Professor Onesti found that a mass of powdered copper is a non-conductor until an electrical wave beats upon it. Then, in an instant, the particles so link themselves together that they become a capital conductor. This change opens a door to a local current, which duly announces the signals of the Marconi system. Of course, Marconi has greatly refined upon the crude apparatus devised by Onesti and his successor, Edouard Branly, of Paris. Marconi has contributed much else of cardinal importance. The high aerial towers are of his design; and by grounding each of his terminal stations he immensely lengthened the scope of transmission.

But wireless telegraph, wonderful as it is, may be regarded as a mere stepping stone to the much more difficult task of wireless telephony. That task has been performed because first of all, the electrical waves sent out from Washington have been brought within the narrow limits of audibility. All other waves, too high or too low in pitch to be heard, have been kept out. Next, an amplifier has been devised, which takes the feeble pulses as they reach Honolulu and exalts them to an audible loudness. This amazing instrument may be compared with a microscope which renders visible objects otherwise too minute for vision, the while it illuminates its images with brilliancy.

Wireless communications, whether by telegraph or telephone, are today liable to serious interruptions from cross currents of all kinds. Sometimes for as much as forty-eight hours it is impossible to catch a signal across the Atlantic Ocean. Here hope dawns in the work of Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, New York. His experiments, soon to issue in apparatus to be offered to the public, show that the bugbear of wireless transmission—cross-currents of all sorts—will soon be defied. That accomplished, wireless telegraphy and telephony will conquer new fields and, possibly, belt this planet. Already, nearly one-half of a semi-diameter of the earth has been traversed by the pulses which first made themselves felt in the attic of Joseph Henry! Professor Pupin, by an ingenious use of choke-coils, has greatly lengthened the lines upon which ordinary telephony now proceeds. His devices maintain the tones of a speaker with all their recognizable peculiarities. A few days ago this distinguished inventor, who is a Serbian, by the way, addressed the National Academy of Science at its New York meeting, setting forth the promise of his latest work. In closing, he added a word of speculation thrown into the form of a question, "May it not be," he asked, "that in our eyes and ears are amplifiers which take the feeble waves of light or sound as they arrive, and exalt them into full audibility and visibility?"

If investigation should answer yes to this query, it would but add another fact to the series which proves that the frame of man includes prototypes of the camera, the harp, the levers of the mechanic, and the hollow cylinders of the engineer.

Developing Our Wood Pulp Industries

"The Canadian government through its department of forests, is receiving bids from pulp and paper interests for the use of a certain tract of forests. It is stipulated that every bidder must be prepared in event of receiving the grant to build a pulp and paper mill, to employ a stated number of men in the woods and in the mills, and to turn out a certain tonnage of paper each day, the receiver of the grant also promising to invest a certain amount of money in the plants. The Canadian government has adopted these means to bring within the confines of the Dominion paper and pulp plants, so that domestic labor can be given employment, using as the lure its enormous wealth of woodlands."

Naturally this move is unpopular with United States manufacturers—our quotation is from a U.S. trade paper—since there is, of course, no desire abroad to build up our industries at the expense of those of other lands.

Canadian Ships For Other Countries

The war has had a notable effect on Canadian merchant marine in respect to the sale of Canadian vessels to other countries. Figures issued by the department of trade and commerce show that for the last fiscal year Canadian registered vessels having a tonnage of 17,044, and valued at \$1,150,950, were sold to other countries. Both in tonnage and in value this is more than double the record of any year in the past decade. The reason is doubtless due to the high freight rates and the scarcity of bottoms. During the year the tonnage of new vessels built in Canada was 45,721.

The New Monitors

Vessels With the Heaviest of Guns
Practically Immune to Torpedo Attack

The despatches occasionally refer to monitors in use by the British navy. Not very much is known publicly about them. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett printed a description of them, but Engineering is not disposed to accept his "picturesque details" as "technically accurate." Probably they were not intended to be so. They are vessels of a new type and are practically immune from torpedo attack. They are described as adapted to "atmospheric warfare," which we assume means that they can do effective work from the sea against land fortifications because they are of such light draft that they can get close in shore and therefore, while afloat, really serve the same purposes as if they were a part of the land. The design and construction of these vessels have been the work of the admiralty staff of naval construction. Engineering says of them:

Without accepting as technically accurate the somewhat picturesque details published, it may be assumed that the admiralty designers have succeeded in producing vessels with the heaviest of guns which are practically immune to torpedo attack. Some mount twin 14 inch guns in a central turret, others have one 9.2 inch bow and one 6 inch stern guns, and others again, two 8 inch guns. The 14 inch guns are projectiles of 4-ton weight and the range is 15 miles. Our 6 inch gun, it is also stated, "throws 100 lbs. of high explosive 12 miles without overreaching itself."

The vessels are not of great speed—monitors for amphibious warfare need not be. The particulars given establish the efficiency of the design, and vest with gratifying interest the fact that only six months elapsed from the time the demand for this design was made until they fired their first shot. The advent of German submarines in the Aegean Seas, and the possible dangers to our modern ships of the line, with their long range guns, suggested the need for craft with corresponding gun power, but involving less risk of personal and material loss. It is a great credit to all concerned, notably to the workmen in the shipyards, that this need was so promptly met. Such acknowledgment is the more justified as the achievement is typical of much that has been done in connection with new construction since the outbreak of the war, and regarding which nothing can yet be written.—Victoria Colonist.

Moulting Hens

Fowls Should be Fed an Abundance of
Nutritious Food During Moulting Season

From the number of inquiries which Mr. D. O. Barto has received recently asking for information or directions concerning the proper treatment of hens to induce early and rapid moulting in order to secure an increased number of eggs in late fall and the winter months, it is evident that the idea prevails with many that this method of increasing winter egg production has been proven to be successful.

"However, this is not the fact," says Mr. Barto. "A very careful and thorough experiment to test this question was conducted a few years ago at Cornell University Poultry Experiment Station. The method that is used to produce rapid moulting is to starve the flock for about three weeks by cutting the ration to one-third the usual amount and then rapidly increasing the feed to all the birds can consume. This causes a rather sudden dropping of the old feathers, but the Cornell Experiment Station found that the hens thus treated produced fewer eggs during the fall and winter and at a greater cost per dozen than did the hens fed normally."

It is better to feed the fowls an abundance of nutritious food, quite rich in protein and fats during the moulting season, but not to attempt to force the moult by any patent stimulating foods.—Bulletin of the U. of Illinois.

Co-operation in Saskatchewan

The old sneer that farmer would not co-operate with farmer, that the farmer was not a business man and could not make a success of a great business concern, has been answered. It will never be heard again in this western country, at all events. The Saskatchewan farmers have demonstrated that they can and will co-operate, they have proven their loyalty to their own organization, despite very deliberate attempts to wean them away from it. Their organization, which was laughed at in the earlier years of its existence, is now a recognized factor in the grain trade of the continent which must be reckoned with and respected. Not only has the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company succeeded in greatly improving the economic position of the Saskatchewan farmer and repaid him in cold dollars, but it has given him a new position in the world. It has broadened his outlook.—Regina Leader.

Embarrassing at Least

Polaire, the French actress, who boasts the thinnest waist in the world, is now practising an odd wartime economy. She refuses to wear stockings while the war is on, and she is creating somewhat of a sensation in London.

Toronto has a preacher who refuses to wear a hat until his church is completed.

If this sort of thing continues, the scarcity of clothing is bound to be more or less embarrassing.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery
of the
Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

There was a light in the room. He could tell that by the saffron glow that touched lightly on his sightless eyeballs. He knew the disposition of the room as well as if he could see it. He felt his way across until he came to the bed on which the woman lay.

His hand touched her throat—a gentle touch—yet his fingers crooked and a murderous desire blossomed like a rose in his heart. Nobody was about and nobody would know. Who could connect the poor blind man with the deed? Why not end her life now?

"Far better," Ralph muttered. "It would have been no crime to shoot her like a dog. Yet fancy hanging for such a creature as that!"

The grim humor of the suggestion restored Ralph to himself. His relaxed fingers just touched the cold throat and face. He could hear the sound of regular breathing. From a tiny phial he took two or three drops of some dark cordial and brushed them over the woman's rigid lips. She stirred faintly.

"Just as well to hasten events," he muttered. "One cannot afford to play with the thing."

He replaced the bottle in his pocket. He drew himself up listening. Other ears could not have heard a sound. Ralph could plainly hear footsteps. But how near they were he could not tell. His brows contracted with annoyance.

"So soon," he muttered. "I did not expect this."

He dropped down between the bed and the wall. Then he crawled under the deep valance. He had not long to wait. Somebody had crept into the room, somebody light of foot and light of body who crossed to the bed. And this somebody shook the sleeping figure with passionate force.

"Wake up!" a voice said. "Oh, will you never wake up?"

The listener smiled. He could hear the figure of his arch enemy stirring uneasily. She muttered something and once more was passionately shaken.

"What is the matter?" she muttered. "Where am I?"

"Here, in the castle. Don't you remember?"

Pause for a moment. Ralph was listening intently.

"I begin to recollect. There was an accident; the door refused to open; I fought for my life as long as I could before the fumes overcame me, and I gave myself up for lost. Oh, it was something to remember, Marion," muttered Mrs. May.

Marion, for it was she, made no reply. She was crying quietly.

"What is the matter with the girl?" the woman asked irritably.

"Oh, it is good for you to ask me that question," said Marion, "after all the bitter trouble and humiliation you have put upon me. Get up and follow me."

"I cannot. The thing is impossible. You forget that I have been almost dead. My limbs are paralyzed. I shall not be able to walk for at least two days. I must remain like a dog here. But there is no hurry. What happened?"

"I can't tell; I don't know. You were found in the corridor, I am told. Insensible. When they came back to the castle they found you lying here. They had all been down on the beach searching for Geoffrey."

The woman laughed. It was a laugh to chill the blood.

"I hope they found him," she said. "Oh, yes, they found him." Marion said quietly.

"Drowned, with a placid smile on his face, after the fashion of the novel?"

"No, very much alive. You failed, Geoffrey Ravenspur is here safe and sound. On my knees I have thanked God for it."

The woman muttered something that the listener failed to catch. She seemed to be suppressing a tendency to a violent outburst.

"I will not fail next time," she said. "And you are a love sick soft-hearted, sentimental fool. All this time I have to remain here. But, at any rate, I have you to do my bidding. Put your hand in my breast pocket and you will find a key."

"Well, what am I to do with it?"

"You are to go to my rooms at Jessop's farm at once. They will be fast asleep, so that you need not be afraid. Jessop's people have the slumber that comes of a tired body and an easy conscience. But there are

foes about and it is not well to trust to anybody.

"If I am to remain here for a day or two I must have certain things. In my sitting room, by the side of the fireplace, is a black iron box. Open it with the key I have given you and bring the casket to me. You can get my sitting room by gently raising the window, which is not fastened. They are so honest in these parts that people don't fasten their windows. Now go."

"You are sure you cannot get up?"

"Certainly. I have been drugged and it will be some time before I am able to get about. That is why I am anxious to have the box. Young Ravenspur would never have got away had he had no friends to assist him or a simple fool to give him warning."

"The fool you speak of does not regret it."

"Perhaps not. How did he escape?"

"In the simplest possible way. He was picked up by a passing yacht."

"Well, accidents will happen," the woman muttered. "Now do my bidding. The heavy drugged sleep is coming upon me again, and I shall not be able to keep my eyes open much longer. Go at once."

As Marion crept away Ralph could catch her heavy indrawn breath and the sobs that seemed to burst from her overcharged heart. Then he knew that the woman was asleep again.

A minute or two later and he was standing in the hall. He waited in the shadow, silent and patient. The stairs creaked slightly and a stealthy footstep came creeping down.

CHAPTER I.
A Kind Uncle

Ralph crept towards the door. Marion came close to him, her hands fumbling nervously with the bolts and bars. Some of the bars were heavy, and Marion was fearful lest they should fall with a clang and betray her.

Ralph stretched out his hand and drew back a bolt.

"Allow me to assist you," he said. "I am used to this kind of work."

A scream rose to Marion's lips, but she suppressed it. The effort set her trembling from head to foot. Yet it seemed to her that there was no cause to be frightened, for she had never heard Ralph's voice so kind before.

"Uncle," she stammered, "what are you doing here?"

By way of reply Ralph opened the door. He gave the sign for Marion to precede him, and then followed her out into the night. The heavy door closed behind him.

"I might with equal justice ask you the same question," he said. "Nay, more; because you are merely a young girl and I am a man. And you know I don't sleep like most virtuous people. I suffer from insomnia and never sleep for long anywhere. Perhaps I am like a cat who prowls about all night and slumbers in the daytime. But where are you going?"

"Uncle Ralph, I cannot tell you. It is a secret. If you knew everything you would pity me."

There was a deepening ring in Marion's voice. Ralph caressed her hand tenderly.

"Don't trouble," he said. "I know."

"You know where I am going. You—you know!"

"Certainly I do. I know everything, my dear."

"Not everything, uncle. Not of my connection with that woman, for instance."

"Indeed, I do, Marion."

"You are aware of our relationship? You know that?"

"My dear child, I have known it for years. But your secret is safe with me. I am not going to betray you. Could I have the heart to do so after all you have done for my family? Angel Marion."

He repeated the last words over and over again in a low, caressing voice, pressing the girl's hand softly as he did so. Even then Marion was not sure whether he was in earnest or whether he was grimly ironical.

"I never thought of this," Marion murmured.

"Perhaps not," Ralph replied. "Mrs. May is a bad woman, Marion."

"The worst in the world," Marion replied. "You only know her as Mrs. May."

"I only know her as she is, dear. And yet I feel that in some vague kind of a way she is mixed up with our family misfortunes. Oh, if I could only see, if I could only use my eyes. Then I might know that woman still better."

Marion shuddered at the steely, murderous tones. Ralph patted her hand reassuringly.

"But you need not be afraid," he said. "You are all right—the brightest angel in the world. You are torn by conflicting emotions; you fancy your duty lies in certain directions, and you are troubled over it. And yet it will come right in the end, Marion. We did not lose Geoffrey after all."

(To be Continued)

Bix—A fire broke out at the prison last night.

Dix—Broke out, did it? Then you might call it a fire escape—what!

Callier—How perfectly devoted you are to your husband?

Young Wife—Yes, I am trying to pet and spoil him, so that if I die, and he marries again, no other woman can live with him.

Developing the West

A Good Time to Get More Settlers From the U.S.

Senator Peter Jansen, of Nebraska, was in Toronto a few days ago on one of his periodical trips to Canada, where he is interested in various enterprises. He has taken an active interest in the development of western Canada for over 15 years, and has been instrumental in getting large colonies from the United States on to the prairies of Saskatchewan. When interviewed by a reporter for the World, Senator Jansen said:

"What pleases me most is the fact that during a recent trip among those settlers, I did not find a single one who was dissatisfied with the country or conditions. I think that this is the opportune time for Western Canada to acquire some more good settlers from the United States. Our people are desirable because they generally bring with them, not only money, but equipment and experience and start at once farming in a successful manner."

"There is no reason," the senator continued, "why people from the United States should not come to Canada. Our language is the same; our laws are the same; our school system is the same; and you might say our ideals and literature are the same. The line between the two countries is simply an imaginary one."

Mr. Jansen said he was glad to see that the department of the interior was again placing advertisements in the papers of the United States, telling people about the free homesteads obtainable in Western Canada. He went on to say that although homesteads were an attraction to a great many, still he believed that there should be pre-emption rights also granted so that a homesteader could buy additional land on easy terms from the government as his family grew up.

"You will observe," said Senator Jansen, "that homesteaders alone will not settle a country. They often hasten to acquire title only to sell out and then locate elsewhere. While the Canadian government past and present, has always followed a liberal policy in regard to inducing settlement and immigration, there are some kinds of advertising and exploitation which can be better done by land companies than by the government."

Helping French Farmers

How Britain Went to the Aid of Farmers in the Devastated Areas

By courtesy of the French government and military authorities a small British deputation recently visited the devastated areas of France from Chalons-sur-Marne to the Vosges on behalf of the agricultural relief of allies committee formed under the patronage of the king in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Kidner, chairman of the Farmers' Club, Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the National Farmers' Union, Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald, and their mission was to investigate the condition of the areas overrun by the enemy with a view to aiding in the replenishment of the denuded regions in plants, implements, machinery, live stock, and fowls.

The committee have already supplemented to advantage the efforts of the French government to repair the damage so far as the production of human and animal food is concerned.

The funds voluntarily placed at their disposal enabled them to send to France considerable numbers of mowers and binders in time for the hay and corn harvests, and subsequently contributions have been sent in the form of threshing machinery, ploughs, cultivators, harrows, and drills, as well as drafts of rams and boars to be distributed in the various communes.

These gifts were followed by shipments of seed wheat, and this month poultry and rabbits will be despatched to restock the emptied poultry yards and rabbit hutches.

The deputation will shortly present to the committee a report embodying the results of their inquiries with suggestions as to the means by which effective aid can be rendered.

The type of shell which is fired from the great German howitzers costs \$6,000. Even the comparatively small field guns are loaded with shells which each cost over \$10 to produce. The German 8.4-in. quick-firing guns demand a shell which costs \$260, and the Kaiser's fortress cannons fire a projectile valued at \$1,500. The cost of gun-fire in the Royal Navy is very heavy, and a single discharge from a 11-in. weapon, costs at least \$4,000. A battleship broadside means that \$7,500 worth of ammunition has gone. In a sea fight, if the large guns on a dreadnought only fire ten shots each and the smaller weapons discharge twenty-five shells, the cost of ammunition for one battleship during the engagement is \$800,000.

First chauffeur—Bill's been a chauffeur ten years and never run over nobody yet.

Second chauffeur—Well, Bill's an absentminded cuss. He's always thinking of something else.

All Eyes On Gary

Cutting Down School Expenses and Boosting School Efficiency

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina).

There wasn't any town of Gary, Indiana, eight years ago. Now it is a city of thirty or forty thousand. The United States Steel Corporation needed it so it just set to work and made it. To make the new city which they required as the home of the most complete and up-to-date steel works west of Pittsburgh, they employed civil engineers and electrical engineers and all sorts of other engineers. Among them was an educational engineer. It was his job to create a school system that would be as complete and up-to-date as the steel works and, like them, business-like and economical.

He did the job.

His name is Wirt; William A. Wirt. And being his, that is the name of the man upon whom the eyes of the great army of folk that care for economy and efficiency in school matters are just now turned. William A. Wirt has worked out and is working out business-like methods of educational reform that are going to effect states and provinces far and wide.

How he does things so cheaply and effectively cannot be explained in a few words, unless by saying that he applies modern business methods to eliminate waste. What he thus saves he uses to provide things that towns still using slipshod, old fashioned educational methods can't afford, although their school rates run higher than Gary's.

Every big town school has, of course, its ordinary class rooms and its gymnasium and its manual training shops and its domestic science kitchen and its auditorium and its art room and its play grounds, and so forth.

Wirt made the startling discovery that no child can be in more than one of these places at any given time.

Accordingly he arranged a timetable that would keep each and every one of these places occupied all day long.

When Mary Ann's class is studying the stand-by subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic and so on—Sarah Jane's class is in one of the special class rooms studying possibly sewing or cooking, or in the gymnasium working up muscle and cultivating an appetite and a straight back bone, or out in the play grounds having larks. Whatever it is, it is all done on system and with a vim, and when the time comes, Sarah and Mary interchange places with each other. Everybody and every place is busy all the time, so that the school staff and school equipment can provide for about twice as many youngsters as a similar staff and equipment provide for in other towns. That means reducing the building and maintenance expenses nearly by half.

A dozen articles could be written on how Superintendent Wirt has modernized the course of studies, and, mind you, kept down the expenses to below the ordinary at the same time. The youngsters are getting such a happy, vigorous, all round education that stone walls wouldn't keep them out of school. They have no truancy question at Gary. And the children work as hard as they play, for they understand what they are at and why they are at it, and incidentally it is what they should be at.

Keep your eyes on Gary and watch out for what they are doing there. Next minute we shall be doing things like that here if Saskatchewan Public School Education League and our other educational reformers will only us too how to eliminate waste so as to be able to afford to give our children the best education that is to be had.

Damaged Wheat For Feed

In most cases it is inadvisable to feed damaged grain to poultry. There are, however, exceptions to every rule. Wheat that has been now-burnt will not cause any trouble when fed to fowls and can usually be obtained at a low price. Weevil-infested grain also can be fed without trouble, if there are no objections to introducing the weevil into the granary.

Wheat that has sprouted in the shock from excessive rains is usually dangerous to feed on account of the liability of its being moldy.

If such wheat can be obtained free from mold there is, of course, no objection to feeding it. Care must be taken that none of the grain is moldy, for mold even in small quantities will cause no end of disorders. Fanning moldy wheat may remove enough of the mold to make it look good, but your nose will tell the story. Don't use moldy grain under any circumstances. Small chicks should never be fed anything but the very best wheat, as they are much more easily upset than grown birds.

"The birthday of the new imperialism," says Rev. Dr. Freeman in an editorial in the British Weekly, "is not to be registered with accuracy, but perhaps we may name its baptismal day. Was it not the day when Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, was invited to sit as corresponding member with the cabinet? On that day the national government made itself the sponsor to this wonderful new offspring of British solidarity."

Ignorance Unashamed

Has Our School System Reached the Highest Point of Efficiency

Is there not too much truth in the following editorial remarks in the Toronto News, on the education children now receive at public schools?

"Three questions were written on the blackboard at Macdonald Institute on a recent morning, and the 21 girls of the class were required to write down their answers and hand them in. The first question named 17 famous books or poems and required the names of the authors. The second asked for a short description and location of Sudbury, Prince Rupert, Esquimaux, Louvain, Gallipoli and Lemberg. The third read as follows: Name the premiers of any six of the provinces of Canada."

"The average value of the answers was 30 per cent. for the first, 21 per cent. for the second, and almost nothing for the third. No one knew the position of Louvain or Gallipoli. One young woman said that Louvain was a town in France where a battle was fought recently. Another placed Gallipoli off the coast of Scotland, where a German submarine base had been discovered. Concerning the premiers, everyone was on a level with sister, Sir Sam Hughes was named as the premier of the United States."

"The young women in this class were between the ages of 18 and 35. Some of them had junior matriculation. All had passed examinations for entrance to the high school. The first cry from most of those who read this will be: 'What is the matter with the education department and the schools its supervisors?' It is the belief of the public that the ignorance of any person in the province is directly traceable to the school. That is not always the case. Three-quarters of the education a boy receives comes from his home. In the home he must acquire a taste for reading and a love for knowledge. He must have the stimulus of a wise father or mother or sister. If he goes to school indifferent or careless he will learn by rote certain mechanical operations for calculating purposes. He will learn to read haltingly. He will hate grammar, composition, literature and geography, and at the first opportunity will leave school and go to work. Not always, of course! He may have a genius for his teacher. Then the results may be different."

"As for girls, their environment may be one of dress, 'movies' and beaux. No one can expect an unused mind to display any high degree of polish, and how many people there are who never think, no tongue can tell. Satirists say that the average woman has only three topics of conversation: Her serving maid, the children and how she expects to have her next gown made. She never reads a newspaper, at least she rarely gets past the woman's page. She does not know anything about national politics and does not trouble to find out. The only difference between her and her husband is that business necessities have forced him to learn some things, and that he pretends to know all the rest. The school has not helped these people. How can it help their children?"

PERFECT HEALTH IS EVERY WOMAN'S BIRTHRIGHT.

A Prescription That From Girlhood to Old Age Has Been a Blessing to Womankind.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman passes through middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire womanly system in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all ailing women Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just the right medicine. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women pain, misery and distress. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister, need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside!

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. Send Doctor Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., fifty cents or stamp to cover wrapping and mailing only.

HOME TREATMENT—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.
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FROM INGREDIENTS
SHOWN ON THE LABEL
AND NONE OTHERMAGIC
BAKING
POWDERCONTAINS
NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET & CO. LTD.

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

Moderation of Eye Test

Large Numbers of Men Previously
Refused May Now Enlist

The moderation of the eye test has gone into effect in Canada. For some time the militia has been preparing for a less stringent test of the eyesight, which had been excluding a great many men from joining who had wished to go. The test used up to the present was the same as the one used for the South African war, and was much more severe than that used in England at present. The new test is similar to that used in England. In Toronto there have been 1,800 men turned down in the past three months because of their eyesight when they applied to join the overseas forces.

In Ottawa the number has been proportionately large. With the new regulation many of these men will now be able to get into the army.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran, "How and when was slavery introduced into America?"

To this he replied: "No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London Company sent over a shipload of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Electricity Warms Men in Trenches. Electrically-warmed underclothing for the soldiers in the winter trenches is the latest Austrian invention reported by an American attaché at The Hague. Fine flexible wires are woven into the fabric. Connection is made by each wearer with a cable running along the trench and fed from a generator in the rear. About 150 watts of current is used at thirty to fifty volts, costing one to two cents per hour per man. The suits weigh a little less than two pounds and cost about \$20 each.

As age advances
the blood gets
thin, the nerves
exhausted and
vitality runs low.By building up
the nerve force of
body and mind
Dr. Chase's Nerve
Food is an un-
bounded blessing
to people of ad-
vanced years.Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food

W. N. U. 1085

C. P. R. Has 36,000
Small ShareholdersNumber of Holders of Not Over 50
Shares of the Great Corporation's
Stock Has Nearly Trebled
In Eight Years

The increasing number of stockholders in Canadian Pacific gives a vivid indication of the growth of confidence in the company's position, and in the Dominion of Canada, as a centre for capital investment.

At the annual meeting of the C.P.R. in 1907 it may be recalled that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy remarked that there were upwards of 14,000 shareholders whose holdings did not exceed fifty shares, each, of the company's stock. By June, 1913, this number had swelled to 27,000.

The Financial Times secured the definite assurance this week that there are now 36,000 names on the company's list, of persons holding fifty shares or less. This is a marvelous record, and gives striking evidence of the increasing popularity of the shares among small investors.

The dramatic increase in Canadian Pacific's earnings continues to be a sensation in the railroad world. New York observers are already confident that the company will easily earn its 10 per cent. dividend in the present fiscal year; in fact this week forecasts were made that the company would earn at the rate of 15 per cent. on the capital.

Since the latter part of September, when the traffic tide definitely turned, the road has piled up earnings so fast that the losses of July and August have been entirely wiped out, and the road is now well over \$1,000,000 ahead of last year in gross.

Of course the Canadian Pacific is now at the height of the crop moving season and grain shipments have been unprecedented. The C.P.R. is reported to be moving 12 miles of loaded cars daily. Winnipeg bankers are confident that the grain movement will continue abnormally heavy throughout December and January. Aside from this kind of traffic, however, Canadian Pacific has vast quantities of munitions and war materials to transport, as these are being turned out in profusion from scores of plants in Canada.

Apart entirely from traffic, the C.P.R.'s special revenue for 1915 promises to offer the most interesting phase of the company's position. The company itself has been a heavy manufacturer of materials of war, and its fleet is largely contracted to the British government. — Financial Times.

Manure Valuable

The best results from manure will be secured when it is hauled direct to the field, six or eight loads per acre, to be plowed under for corn or top dressed on pasture or grass land. It will benefit these crops and also the grain crops that follow. When fresh manure is to be applied to a grain crop top dress with six or eight loads, or if rotted manure is available it can be plowed under. On the North Dakota Experiment Station farm manure applied to corn lands, six loads per acre, has increased the corn and the following three wheat crops enough to make a return of \$1.50 per load.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE
FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe and are so pleasant in action that once the mother has used them for her little ones she will never again resort to that harsh, ill-smelling, bad tasting castor oil, which baby always fought against taking. Baby will take the Tablets with a smile and thousands of mothers tell us their little ones will coax for them. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Why Raise Sheep?

James M. Paxton of Washington county, Pa., gave the following reasons for sheep raising before the state board of agriculture last winter:

1. They will thrive and do well on the rough hillside, better than any other of our farm animals.
2. They are the cheapest means of eradicating weeds on the farm.
3. They are more economical to feed than any other farm animals.
4. They do not require much labor and bring good returns.
5. They add fertility to the farm, acting as nature's manure spreader.
6. The prospect of the foreign demand for sheep and wool caused by the European situation will make the business even more profitable.

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

A nun who accompanied the British women on their return from Belgium to London relates a delightful story of how, recently, a big German officer went into a shop in Brussels and explained to the old woman inside that Germany was ever so many times bigger than Belgium.

"How is it, then," she inquired, "that you can travel through Germany in three weeks, whereas you have taken over a year to get through Belgium, and you are not through yet?" The officer saluted and walked away.

Urges National Economy

Half of Population of England Making War Munitions

Half of the population of England is engaged in producing war munitions to aid the 3,000,000 men in the fighting lines in a war which is costing Great Britain \$1,000,000 an hour, the Hon. R. H. Brand, financial agent of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, told business men at a luncheon held in Ottawa recently. Those present included the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"The war," continued Mr. Brand, "will be a long one, and no one can tell how much more England, Canada, and other parts of the empire may have to do before it is successfully ended, but, of all the things to be done to win, financial operations are the most important."

National economy will win the war, the speaker added, and he urged Canadians to practice the most rigid economy in order to provide the greatest possible aid to Great Britain. He expressed appreciation of Canada's decision to make advances to England, and promised that all such loans would be repaid soon after the close of the conflict.

Magic "Nerviline" Cures
Toothache, EaracheIT RELIEVES EVERY EX-
TERNAL PAINCures Colds, Coughs, Sore
Throat, Tight Chest and
Hoarseness

It's when sickness comes at night, when you are far from the druggist or the doctor, that's when you need Nerviline most. Experienced mothers are never without it. One of the children may have toothache. Without Nerviline—a sleepless night for the entire household. With Nerviline the pain is relieved quickly. It may be earache, perhaps a stiff neck, or one of the kiddies coughing with a bad chest cold. Nothing can give quicker results than vigorous rubbing with this old-time family remedy.

Nerviline is too useful, too valuable to be without. For lumbago, lame back, sciatica or neuralgia there is no liniment with half of Nerviline's power to penetrate and ease the pain.

As a family safeguard, as something to ward off sickness and to cure the minor ills that will occur in every family, to cure pain anywhere, you can find nothing to compare with old-time Nerviline, which for forty years has been the most widely used family remedy in the Dominion. The most economical size is the large 50c family size bottle, small trial size, 25c. All dealers sell Nerviline.

It is related of a rural editor that he received this question from one of his readers:

"What is the matter with my hens? Every morning I find one of them laid out stiff and cold on the henhouse floor."

Next day this answer duly appeared in the query column:

"Your fowls are suffering from death. It is an old complaint. The only treatment that we can prescribe is burial."

An intelligent Frenchman was studying the English language. "When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast," said he, "and that if I was fast I was quick, I spent too freely I was fast, and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'the first one won one guinea prize,' I was tempted to give up trying to learn English."

Guest—I'm glad there's a rope here in case of fire, but what is the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent position?

Belldoy—Dat am intended for use, sah, in case the fire am too far advanced for you to make yoh escape, sah.

THE VERY TIME

When Powerful Food is Most Needed

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a setback on account of weak stomach. Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power for it is a most scientific and easily digested food.

"About a year ago," writes a western woman, "my little six-year-old niece moved to a new home. She naturally had a change of diet and of course a change of water, and somehow she contracted typhoid fever."

"After a long siege her case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, could not eat anything and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, in trying to get something delicate and nourishing that she could eat, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food and it turned out to be just the thing."

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings, and began to gain strength so rapidly that in a short time she was as well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill."

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Saves Kitchen Waste

There will be no more throwing away of good food if you keep a bottle of Bovril in the kitchen. Bovril, with its fine flavour and ease of manipulation, helps you to make delightful dishes out of cold food. Better soup, better stews—less expense. But it must be Bovril.

S.H.B.

Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure takes you to a large city, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the Walker House, Toronto's Famous Hotel. The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our policy. Convenience is a natural result of the splendid location, a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by a large and perfectly trained staff of employees; and a detached brick structure opens all sides with every modern convenience installed stands for safety. The rates are very reasonable. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porter, he will meet you at the train. Rates \$2.50 per day up, American Plan; \$1.00 per day up, European Plan.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO, CANADA

Geo. Wright & Mack Carroll, Proprietors

(Both formerly Westerners)

The Time When France
Will Make PeaceWhen Alsace and Lorraine Are Re-
gained and Prussian Militarism
is Crushed

France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored and "German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection," says Albert Thomas, under secretary of war. The declaration of M. Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the first statements from a responsible cabinet official concerning the attitude of the government regarding peace.

"There will be no peace until Alsace and Lorraine are definitely re-established as part of the French unity."

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence."

"There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian militarism is put beyond the possibility of resurrection."

"There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the allies and supported by the free adherence of the allies, has abolished forever the violence of war."

"Whatever may be the sacrifices, France united will go steadily forward to accomplish this end. Today before the terrible obstacle which confronts them, justice and liberty have only one road—that which our nation in arms opens to them, with the machine gun and cannon."

The declaration of M. Thomas derives added significance from the fact that, in addition to his connection with the cabinet, he is one of the leaders of the Socialist party.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

LEACOL C. CREWE READ.

Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Issue Three Cent Stamp

The post office department has decided to supply the demand for a three cent stamp to obviate the necessity of placing an extra stamp on letters for the war tax by issuing an ordinary two cent stamp with a distinguishing mark designating the war tax. The desire of the department is to issue a stamp which will disappear after the war, and the existence of a three cent stamp is not desired. The ordinary two cent stamp will therefore be used, with a surcharged design upon its face similar to that on the present one cent war stamp.

Do it Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelean's Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

Insects' Appetites

If a baby had the appetite of a young potato beetle it would eat from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. of food every 24 hours. If a horse ate as much as a caterpillar, in proportion to its size, it would consume a ton of hay every 24 hours. A caterpillar eats twice its weight of leaves every day, but a potato beetle devours every day at least five times its weight of foliage, every bit of which represents just so much money to the farmer. The most destructive of all insects, however, is the grasshopper, which in good health, consumes in a day ten times its weight of vegetation. No wonder that whole districts are devastated by its multitudinous swarms.

Announcement was made at the London war office that in future all pictorial postcards addressed to neutral countries will be stopped by the censors.

MATCH
SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will sharpen your razor better and quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, post free 25 cents. Postage 75 cents. O. K. Stamps \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values

Write for Price List

and Shipping Tags

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDE'S and SENECA ROOT

SELLING AGENTS WANTED

In every town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO., 535 College Street Toronto

Then and Now

After less than sixteen months of war, Germany has infinitely less chance of succeeding in its purpose than Napoleon had when Pitt's political enemies sent him to a premature grave. Future commentators on the war will see clearly that with the close of the summer of 1915 the worst was past, and if Britishers of today do not make the mistake that those of the first years of the last century did and interfere with the steady, ordered march of sound policy we shall not have to wait for long before its full results are apparent.—Edmonton Journal.

"My father and I know everything in the world," said a small boy to his companion.

"All right," said the latter, "Where is Asia?"

It was a stiff question, but the little fellow answered coolly, "That is one of the questions my father knows."



Murine

YOUR EYES

Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain. Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist 5c and you have a Complete Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Where will I get

**GOOD COAL,
HONEST WEIGHT,
AND PROMPT SERVICE?**

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McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

DIDSBURY'S PRODUCE MERCHANTS

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

OPTICIAN

and Exclusive Eye Expert

31 years experience, 11 years in Alberta

Calgary Office, King George Hotel, Phone M1122

Edmonton Office, 9859 Jasper Ave., Phone 5225

**Will again be at THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,
DIDSBURY, TUESDAY, FEB. 8th**

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Tories for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.

**CARSTAIRS HOTEL, CARSTAIRS, MONDAY, FEB. 7
VICTORIA HOTEL, OLDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9**

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

REID & SIMPSON

will pay highest prices for

Hides

— AND —

Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta

E You Need Glasses

If your vision for long distance is poor. If you are troubled with headaches. If the eyes tire quickly when you are engaged at close work or reading. We are specialists in this work.

THE ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD.
128, 8th Ave. W.
CALGARY - ALTA.

Go Old

You should not Nature to throw it off promptly. To loosen the cough, relieve the lungs and heal the inflamed throat tissues, try the old reliable

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

It is quick acting and very effective. Keep a bottle always on hand. All druggists. Price 25c. and 50c.



ESTRAY

On the premises of Joe Jones of Westward Ho P. O., S. W. 16-32-4, west 5th, one red Shorthorn heifer with roan tail coming two years old, branded X and bar, on right ribs. Center figure cannot be properly made out. HUGH ROSS, Brand Reader.

\$25 REWARD

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: 6 head of 2 and 3 year old bay and grey horses, all branded ND on left hip HAMILTON Bros., Innisfail, Alta.

STRAYED

10 head cattle, branded bar over 6 X on right ribs, and iron grey horse colt coming 2 in spring, no brand. \$5 reward leading to recovery of horse colt J. K. HAROLD, Owner. Phone 304.

Here It Is, But It's Too Long for a Headline

Read On and Learn the Longest English Word.

"What is the longest word in the English language?"

It's just been admitted to the new edition of the Standard Dictionary. It comes out of Shakespeare, in "Love's Labor Lost."

Here it is:

Honorificabilitudinitatibus.

Here is the modern form:

Honorificabilitudinitatibus. It has lost two syllables. It means Honorable less.

Other words trying to get into the dictionary are:

Agathakakalogical.

Amoranthologosphous.

Inanthropomorphisability.

Quadradiemensionality.

If you want to cure yourself of bronchitis, say:

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrol willandysillogogoch.

This is the name of a village in Anglesea, Wales.

If you are tired try:

Tetramethyldiamidobenzhyrois or nitrophenylendiamine.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Reiber, Mrs. Geo. Liesemer and Mrs. Perschbaker will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

Andy Sheline and H. Kerr of Three Hills were visitors in town on Tuesday. It's a long time ago since Andy paid us a visit.

It is reported that Jack Baptist, another of our old-timers, has donned the Kings uniform and is now a member of the Transport service.

The last episode of the Black Box will be shown at the Opera House on Saturday night. Come and see the finding of the Black Box. The Barnes orchestra will be in attendance.

The first league hockey game of the season on local ice takes place on Thursday night, January 20th. The locals meet the Olds team in combat and the game will likely be a good one. Our boys went to Innisfail last week and played that team to a tie game, and as Innisfail is supposed to be the strongest team in the four-town league the Didsbury puck chasers have a good chance to make a decent showing this season. The game starts at 8.30 p. m.

J. B. Milstead, brother of Mrs. H. D. Booker, who it will be remembered was located here for a few months, has enlisted with the Kilties at Lethbridge. He has been working as fireman for the C. P. R. on the Crows Nest division. Before coming to this country Mr. Milstead was formerly a member of the 5th Batt. of the Royal West Kent regiment so that he is not altogether new to military matters.

Will Leave Didsbury

DIDSBURY, ALTA., JAN. 13, '16
EDITOR PIONEER:

DEAR SIR:—Just a few lines in your valuable paper to state that I have just returned from visiting at Sterling, Colo., where I have bought a farm and intend locating in the near future. I am very sorry that I find it necessary for the good of my health to leave Didsbury and its people whom we have learned to know and love, and who have shown us so much kindness and friendship which have created a bond which we shall never forget.

Yours truly,
EPH. GABEL

POLICE USED PEPPER

It Enabled Them to Capture Man With Iron Bar

Cayenne pepper, burned on cotton wool, was used by the Leeds police in capturing a man who took refuge in his bedroom. The story was told when Thomas Griffin was charged with assaulting Police Constable Wainwright. The constable came across the prisoner lying drunk on the foot path and told him to go home. Griffin obeyed, but later he came out of his house and threw a mug at the policeman.

Inspector Ellis, on going to arrest him, found him at the top of the stairs with a heavy ash stick in one hand and an iron bar in the other. He threatened murder, and for two hours kept the police at bay. It was then that the police smoked him out by burning cayenne pepper on cotton wool. Fifty-nine previous convictions were recorded against him, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**Seasonable Hints
No. 3**

"The real test of the farmer is, perhaps, in his ability to make the most profitable use of the various products of his farm and his foresight in getting ready in every way practicable between harvest and seed time for the productive operations of the next season." Thus states Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, in presenting seasonable hints, No. 3, for November, December, January and February, to the farming public of Canada. A careful perusal of its sixteen pages will amply reward the stockman, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the poultryman, the tobacco grower and those especially interested in bees. A feature of this third issue is the advice under the caption "Shelter the Implements." The enormity of the vast sum of money spent annually on farm machinery is impossible of realization. To equip an average farm with machinery costs about \$1,000, which under ordinary conditions of treatment will not do good work for more than five years. To counteract this waste, unsheltered implements means waste, shelters should be built. A working plan of a shed 25 by 47 feet outside measurements is given, with directions necessary for its construction. A careful study of this plan, which, as stated, is capable of many modifications, will be helpful to those intending to build. To those, therefore, who would have a compendium of information, which outlines many necessary fall and winter duties pertaining to agriculture in all its phases, Seasonable Hints, No. 3, is available on application to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Nine Good Reasons

WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND TO THE EXTENT OF YOUR ABILITY

1. You owe to your country, and to the Empire of which we are a part, either to fight yourself or help to make it possible for others to fight in this supreme struggle.

2. As a Canadian you have enjoyed the protection and privileges of British Citizenship and have never yet been called upon in the defence of the Empire.

3. The mother country has for years, practically borne the burden of your protection alone.

4. In this hour of trial we desire Great Britain to realize that every Canadian is supporting and upholding her cause.

5. The war in which we are engaged is a righteous cause, a struggle for truth, liberty and for the sacredness of treaties and the given word.

6. If you can't go yourself, you can help to make it possible for others to go by guaranteeing that their families will be provided for in their absence.

7. The object of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is to make provision for ALL families of soldiers going from Canada to take part in the present war.

8. Those who have gone to the front are making greater sacrifices than anything we can do at home.

9. An unparalleled crisis in the world's history calls for supreme sacrifice on our part. WE MUST DO OUR DUTY. WE MUST FIGHT OR PAY.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
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**Alberta Farm
Lands For Sale**

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.